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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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PASSING COMMENT

REVIEW OF THINGS AND TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Raising the "Widow and Orphan" Tale in Germany—The Sanctimonious Capitalists Sanctimoniously Observing the Law: Boston and Maine Merger a Case in Point.

Once the saying was: "Westward moves the star of Empire (and of Civilization)." That is now changed. That star, now radiates East and West—from the United States as a center. The German Reichstag has taken the cue of our Washington champions of the "widow and the orphan." The extension to widows and orphans of the law that taxes inheritances has been bravely voted down by the German champions of the "widow" and the "orphan."

"Het Volk," of the 15th of this month, organ of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Holland gives the party's vote at the elections for the Chambers as 82,793. If to this number is added the vote of the bolting "Tribunists" or Marxists, who set up about 5 independent candidates, but supported the other nominees of the old party, the total is nearer to 84,000. The number of Socialist seats is not changed, and 2 or 4 more, which would make a total of 8 or 10, are expected to be gained at the supplementary elections. "Het Volk," while expressing gratification at the increase of votes from the 65,743 of last election, regrets that the increase is not larger, and imputes the smallness of the gains to the internal troubles in the party.

Lord Rosebery has written a letter in which he calls the proposed budget, which is to tax large estates, automobiles and other accumulations of plunder, "a sinister, if not an alarming symptom" of "a social and political revolution." It is that if the howl of a wounded jackal is "powerful." As far as My Lord Rosebery's letter is an intellectual effort, the Lord betrays utter unfamiliarity with even such elemental works on law and constitutional history as Blackstone's.

The merger suit against the New Haven and the Boston and Maine railroads has been discontinued by the Federal Government. The reasons are most cogent. First, it was illegal to merge, but the illegal act has been "cured" by the subsequent authorization of the Massachusetts Legislature. In other words, an unlawful act may at any time acquire the force of legality and go scot free. Second, the Massachusetts Legislature has no authority to allow merger with roads outside of the State, but the roads outside of the State are "small." In other words, the story over again of Marx's silly maid who defended the charges against her chastity saying the baby she had was "only such a little bit of a baby." And, thirdly, the stock of the trolley lines, lying wholly outside of the State and which had been merged with the New Haven road, are being transferred from the Directors to their cousins, their sisters and their aunts. There is nothing like the "law abiding" capitalist and his "law enforcing" Government.

The hour of distress wrings the truth out of afflicted breasts. Anxious to rid the cotton-growing capitalists of the burden of a tariff, Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina gave in his Senate speech facts and figures to prove that there were 4,000,000 people at work in cotton raising in the eleven cotton-growing States of the land, and that the earnings of these 4,000,000 were only $133 per capita a year. What a field for the organizer of labor to work in if he approaches the question with the earnest and honest purpose that facts and figures imparts, instead of approaching it with a head full of wind and mouth full of phrases.

Here is work for the gentlemen of the Social Democratic party in Wisconsin who are enjoying seats in the State Legislature of that State. The St. Paul Railway has just got permission from the State of Wisconsin [perish the thought that it did so without a protest from the said Social Democratic members of the Legislature!] to float a $80,000,000 issue of bonds. Now the Bergerites should demand that the same consent be extended to the organized workingmen in the State. That would be much more to the point than public lavatories and cuspidores.

The New York Evening "Call," which was to teach the Daily People how to run a successful, self-supporting paper, finding itself sinking with an (admitted) $1,000 deficit a week after having, in one year, made ducks and drakes of over $100,000, has started to make changes—not in the essence, but in the form. The change decided on and from which salvation is expected is to turn the paper from an evening to a morning publication, and from a 1-cent paper to a 2-cent one. Once started on the route of changes of form, as many of its likes have done before, we may soon expect to see another change—a change in name—"The Call to Freedom"; or "the Cry of the Tax-Payers"; or "The Call of Apostolic Christianity"; or "The Bugle-Call of the Superior Races"; or "The Trombone for Deaf Union Votes." Anyone of these names, or all together, are suggested to the "Call" free, gratis and for nothing.

June 23 was an inhospitable day for the shoe manufacturer ex-Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts. The Senate decided to restore the Dingley rates of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides. Douglas proved in a pamphlet with which he deluged Congress and the land that the continuance of the tariff on hides would have the speedy effect of creating a monster Trust in the hands of the already powerful Meat Packers' Trust, who would then absorb the boot and shoe industry and run the whole leather business. The nervousness of ex-Gov. Douglas's exposition indicated quite clearly that he fears "annexation," the same as some petty principality, whose Prince cuts a figure because of his independence, hates an annexation that wipes him off the principality board into a subaltern position. Ex-Gov. Douglas will have to get ready to play second fiddle. Next time he runs for office it will have to be as "Trainbearer" for the Governor.

John Mitchell, the labor-lieutenant of Mark Hanna, has landed in a political job in this State. He is to draw salary as an examiner on the condition of the unemployed. If Mitchell only had the necessary abnegation, what a magnificent service could he not now render to civilization! He could issue a book with front, profile and rear pictures of himself illustrating the "cause of unemployment." The cause of a thing being understood, its condition is easily grasped.

The Daily People frames up for the hilarity of the wise the following editorial paragraph from the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," German S. P. organ, of June 25:

> —Dan De Leon comments upon the deficit of "The Call." If our English party paper had at its disposal a "certain" Senator Platt, to furnish it with Pennsylvania Court announcements, taking up whole columns at a time, then, of course, things would be otherwise, Mr Professor!

This Timbuctoo gem, with its New York Senator Platt disposing of Pennsylvania local courts announcements, and other such sparks, should not remain buried with the baker's dozen who read the "Volkszeitung." Pass it along.

It certainly was considerate on the part of Bishop McFaul to choose the present intolerably hot weather to fire his violent and vitriolic diatribes against the Colleges for not teaching McFaul "morality." The intelligent students of St. Francis Xavier's College, at whose commencement exercises this survivor of the Dark Ages spoke, together with the intelligent people in the audience, must have felt, like all intelligent readers of the address. They must have felt refreshed. When one hears language that recalls the stake and the thumbscrew, one feels cool in the happy thought that those days are gone, are far away, never more to return. It is just the thing to hear in hot weather—and cause one to appreciate the present.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Aked, more generally known as the chimney-sweep of the Standard Oil Conscience, is in error when he declares that John D. Rockefeller, the chimney the soot of which blackens the Rev. Dr. all over, "Didn't found the Chicago University for just one sect." Yes he did. Mr. Rockefeller founded the University for just one sect—the sect of the Religion of Capital.

Among the droll sights presented by the season a leading place must be assigned to the Socialist party privately owned corporation of Kerr & Co. of Chicago, with its recent pronouncements against the tiresome twaddle of the "educated Socialists" of its party, who have thrown the S. P. into "a deplorable confusion," etc. The Kerr & Co. privately owned concern has dumped more Untermanic, Simonistic and other tiresome intellectual trash upon the Movement than all shoddy publications, run for revenue, can boast of. Or is the sight rather tragic than droll? Can it be that the intellectual "lead" is found to have run dry, and now the privately owned concern seeks "oil" in opposite waters?

The latest and most striking instance of "poetic license" appears in a poem published by a New York "Sun" poet who signs himself Oscar of the Office. Oscar describes in quatrains, closing each time with a distich, what he would do if he had "the boss's income," each time the closing distich declares the boss does exactly the opposite. One of the quatrains in which Oscar of the Office tells what he would do if he had the boss's income is this:

If I had the boss's income,
  Each pleasant afternoon
The stroke of two would see me through,
  And the subway'd see me soon.

And then comes the distich—

Does the boss do that way? Nit!
Works when all the rest have quit.

This is "poetic license" with a vengeance. A "working capitalist"! The thing does not exist.

A Negro preacher, Joe Hardy, was lynched in Georgia because he advised the Negroes not to work for the whites. He was lynched as a warning against stirring race animosities. If the whites of Georgia mob Negro firemen off the cabs of railroad locomotives, that is a move that makes for race fraternity: if a Negro advises his fellow Negroes not to work for whites that is a move that makes for race animosity.—Perfectly plain in "reason" and "morality."

Official reports of the wreck of the Slavonia off the Azores tell of the removal of the first cabin passengers to comfortable retreats ashore and all their baggage saved early in the morning, and of the steerage passengers being left aboard till afternoon, their quarters flooded with the incoming sea, their baggage all lost, and their final landing to "seek comfort in the open air, without blankets." Shakespeare was wrong when he said "All the world's a stage." All the world's a Slavonia, with the steerage passengers, those locked beneath the hatches of economic dependence, continually getting the worst of it.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

THE SOCIALIST OPPORTUNITY

The most casual reading of the Congressional Record, reporting the debate now going on in the Senate on the tariff, leads to the conclusion that there is going on a complete disintegration of parties. Republicans are ripped in twain: so are Democrats. There is bound to be a "re-alignment," if not the starting of a new party with taxation, in the form of tariff duties, as the line of cleavage. Many a brand of "reformers" will giggle with joy at this, and rub their hands, and expect that Socialism will "reap the advantage."

Socialism will, or will not reap the advantage, according as the agitation conducted in its behalf deports itself.

The issue at bottom is "Taxation."

If the agitation for Socialism is conducted on the fly-paper system of the Socialist party, which imagines it can drill recruits for Socialism by echoing the sentimental errors upon which one wing of Capitalism thrives; if the agitation for Socialism is conducted upon the principle that Socialists will isolate themselves unless they echo the false but sympathetic economic views entertained by the proletariat generally; in short, if the agitation for Socialism is conducted upon lines that repeat the absurd tenet that "Labor pays the taxes"—if the agitation for Socialism is conducted along such lines, then, so far from Socialism being benefitted, it will be positively harmed; even the hunters after "Votes!" "Votes!" will get left; their agitation will redound to the benefit of the reform, "lower taxes" alignment; only the veriest freaks will vote such a Socialist ticket.

On the contrary, if the agitation for Socialism is of the kind that is too well grounded to expect success from popular error, and to seek victory in "Votes!" however scraped together; if the agitation for Socialism is of the kind that realizes that the battalions of the proletariat can not be drilled except upon sound working class principle; in short, if the agitation for Socialism utilizes the present capitalist tax disturbance to elucidate the Socialist principle that taxes, while paid out of wealth produced by Labor only, are paid out of that portion of Labor's product that Labor never pockets, it being plundered from Labor in the shop by the capitalist system of wage slavery, and that, consequently, taxes are not "paid" by Labor but by the capitalist class;—if the agitation is conducted along these, the Socialist Labor Party lines, then the "Tax" issue will be stripped of its false pretence; it will stand exposed as a purely capitalist issue, and simultaneously the law that determines wages will firmly take possession of the workers' mind. Then they will see, and feel, and grasp the truth of the statement that capitalism does and can offer them no redress—a statement that otherwise sounds wild. Then Socialism will be benefitted. Then many a voter who might otherwise be duped would be rescued. Then the votes that are gathered for Socialism will be worth gathering.

The season alone, without the sower, brings no crop. Capitalism furnishes the season. The Socialist must sow the seed.

IDLE INDUSTRIES

Stagnation Rampant in Middle Western Cities, Demolishing Prosperity Lies.

La Salle, Ill., June 24.—The only place where prosperity is to be found in the land is in the newspapers, and there it is all talk. I have covered considerable ground in the Middle Western States and fail to find evidences of good industrial conditions for wage-earners. On the contrary, my inquiries have all elicited the fact that workingmen are beset with the most uncertain circumstances, and feel practically helpless and hopeless over the fate which confronts them.

A few days ago I was in St. Louis, Mo., and spoke to a defender of capitalism. He told me that wages were never so high as at present. Yet in that very city I learned that in the glass bottling works of the Annhauser Busch Brewing Company the men were receiving the munificent sum of ten cents per hour, and they are not working steady at that. A saloon keeper who cashes the pay checks for the men on pay day told me that the largest check he cashed was $12.75 for two weeks' pay. In the different iron and steel mills around St. Louis the same conditions prevail.

In East Chicago, Ind., the laborers in the rolling and steel mills went on strike because the company wanted to reduce the wages of the men from twelve and one-half cents to ten cents per hour.

In Joliet, Ill., a very large manufacturing city, a smoky and dirty place, the men are working about three days, or four at the most per week. Thousands are idle altogether. When a pay day comes around the small and large business men all watch and wonder why the workingmen do not come forth with their pay checks to spend what little the big capitalist master gives them for wages.

While waiting for a train at Joliet I wandered into the steel workers' club. Whether or not the workers ever patronize the club rooms I don't know. While in the club room I looked through the building. It has a large gymnasium, swimming pool, large reception room, and a large library. Looking over the books I did not see a single work on economics. They were mostly fiction and technical works. I asked the assistant librarian if I could not place Sue's works in the library, and she told me that she was almost certain that such works would not be tolerated. And that library is supposed to be for the education of the working class!

Waukegan, Ill., is another steel mill town like Joliet. Thousands of workingmen are out of work. And those that are fortunate enough to have some work make very little money.

In Hammond, Ind., a very important factory town close to Chicago, more than half of its working population either left for other fields or are waiting to find a buyer for their labor power. The Standard Steel Car Works are employing about 1,500 men of their original force of 6,000. Only when there is an order for some new cars a few hundred men are put to work for a short time.

At Hegewich, a town near Hammond, Ind., there were once the large Jeffries [illegible]r shops. Only two years ago it had a population of about 8,000, and was a thriving little town, but the works have been practically shut up for nearly two years and the population has been reduced to almost nothing. This is the way capitalism preserves the home.

In the town of Pullman, West Pullman, Kensington, and Burnside, all in the city limits of Chicago, the same conditions of stagnation exist. Around these places there were once employed from 30,000 to 40,000 men; now there are not 10,000 at work.

In the coal mining towns of western and southern Illinois, the miners, with few exceptions, are getting in ten and fourteen hours weekly. In some cases the miners work three and five days in the month. The highest wages these men can earn are $2.87 for a day. It will be seen that they are not blessed with prosperity.

The railroad workers are also affected when no coal is being transported, owing to none being mined.

The beef packing industry about Chicago can boast 150,000 idle men and women. These figures are rather below than above the actual numbers out of work in this line. The distilleries about Peoria, and the implement works located here, have also their hosts of unemployed.

These are the facts with regard to the return of that much heralded prosperity which the "public" press is dishing out to its readers. Much more could be written along this line, but it becomes wearisome in relating the same tale of the many places I strike in my travels.

There is this much to be said: As long as the working people take their information from the capitalist press, they will never be enlightened as to the true state of affairs; they will only be misled and swindled. It is the working class press, the Daily and Weekly People, which they must subscribe to and support and thereby disseminate correct information and receive knowledge that will be of avail to them in seeking for better conditions.

D. Rudnick.

SMOKE NUISANCE

Destroys Many Lives and Defaces Property.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 26.—Six hundred million dollars in destruction of property, and 150,000 lives wiped out by tuberculosis, is the evil annually worked out by the smoke nuisance in the cities, according to H. M. Wilson of the United States Geodetical Survey. Wilson made these charges yesterday in a speech before the International Association for the Prevention of Smoke. Owing to his special work as chief engineer of the Geodetical Survey, Wilson seems to think that the smoke nuisance is the greatest factor in producing tuberculosis. He wholly overlooks the powerful agencies of unhabitable tenements and sweatshops in laying the foundations for the dread disease. Still, as an element in giving rise to diseases and working destruction of beautiful spots, Wilson's speech is worth consideration. He spoke in part as follows:

"No greater step in the conservation movement of the United States could be taken than the utter suppression of the smoke nuisance in our great cities.

"This evil is one of the great dangers of modern times, insidiously taking the health of the individual, lowering his vitality, increasing the death rate and causing untold injury to property.

"The damage which smoke inflicts every year in the United States amounts to more than $600,000,000 in the destruction of merchandise, the defacement of buildings, the tarnishing of metals, the injury to plant life and the greatly increased labor and cost of housekeeping.

"In our great and middle-sized cities more than 30,000,000 people live, and those suffer all the loss, which is shown in the total of $600,000,000. The statement is based upon estimates made by Chicago, with $50,000,000 loss a year, Cleveland, Ohio, with perhaps $4,000,000, and a number of other cities.

"But this is not the most serious phase of the question. The smoke nuisance means uncleanliness, poverty, wretchedness, disease and death. The medical men of the country are unanimous in the declaration that the breathing of coal smoke predisposes the lungs to tuberculosis, and even more violent lung trouble, such as pneumonia.

"According to the last report of the National Conservation Commission, 150,000 persons die each year in the United States from tuberculosis, and 500,000 are suffering from that disease at the present time. The statement is made that with the proper hygienic conditions and absence of smoke three-fourths of the deaths from tuberculosis are preventable.

"In other words, we are wasting of that most precious of resources, human life, 112,500 men, women and children each year. If we appraise each life lost at $1,700, as is the practice of some European insurance companies, and the annual average earnings as $700, the economic gain to be obtained from preventing tuberculosis through smoky and mirky atmospheres would be $270,000,000 in one year.

"This loss of $600,000,000 damage, due to smoke, and the $270,000,00, due to deaths from tuberculosis which could be prevented, are practically the direct losses from this great evil. There are many other deaths from other diseases that are indirectly attributed to the polluted atmosphere of the great cities.

EXPOSING FAKIRS IN AUSTRALIA.

Socialist Labor Party Man, James Moroney, Makes "Labor Party" Champion Squeal.

In its issue of May 15, "The Flame," of Broken Hill, Australia, gives the following account of a debate between the Socialist Labor Party representative, J. O. Moroney, and a certain Griffith of Labor party fame:

The long-postponed debate between S. L. P. Moroney and "Full Quiver" Griffith (who said from the platform recently in Broken Hill that he would not lower himself to debate with a man who had opposed a Labor candidate) has eventuated at last. Of course, Moroney, taking as he did the unpopular side, didn't expect to be slobbered over by the audience. Griffith did. In fact slobber is his unexpressed stipulation in such cases. Moroney certainly showed himself to be in good form and mercifully dulled the edge of some of his arguments, so as to spare the susceptibilities of his opponent in swaddling clothes. Griffith, whose memory is getting very shaky, denied the soft impeachment that his Party proposed to nationalize monopolies by purchase. The writer of these lines remembers him saying from the Trades Hall platform that any party which would take the land from its present owners without compensation in full would be worse than robbers. At the same time he advocated the cancellation of all liquor licenses without compensation, because the "beah" trade was an abomination. When Moroney had him at his mercy and was playing with him like a cat would a mouse, he reiterated that inspired squeal "Hasn't the Labor Party enemies enough without its own class turning against it?" Well, its "own class" hasn't turned against it. Griffith hasn't, nor Holmes (lawyer), nor Beeby (shark), nor Hughes (with flo) and "that great democratic vote which Griffith raves about—the cocky vote, the grocer vote, the baker vote, the pork-butcher ditto, still hugs the [illegible] to its buzzum, and [illegible] for its soul, [illegible]

"NO POLITICS"

PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL LABOR UNION WILL BE DIVIDED.

Republican "Gang" Needs Council's Support in Fall Municipal Elections and Will Use Delegates to Secure Control—Socialist Party's Contemptible Stand.

Philadelphia, June 26.—The time has again arrived where it becomes necessary for the Republican "machine" in this city to manipulate the wires in the Central Labor Union and make its lieutenants use the influence of that body to insure Republican success at the elections next fall. Therefore Frank Feeney, whose star as a leader of labor had somewhat waned, will resume activities and try for the control of the delegates to the central labor body, to create a favorable political sentiment for Philadelphia's political bosses, James McNichol and his pals. Politics up to the handle will be injected into the "no-politics-in-the-union" organization and the simple and servile pure and simple political Socialist party thereby covers itself with glory, for it has these several years praised the Central Labor Union and upheld its actions. The S. P. has lined itself up with the Central Labor Union protesting its love for it, and allowed thousands of workingmen to harbor the impression that that body is a labor body, hence the S. P. must bear the smudge which will attach to the betrayal about to be perpetrated upon Philadelphia's working population.

The entering wedge to the Republican organization's securing control of the labor council will center about the election of a president on July 25. At the present time, John J. Murphy, who, because of the popularity he gained during the recent trolleymen's strike was elected candidate for City Treasurer on the William Penn party ticket, holds the presidency of the council. He will be a candidate for re-election.

His only opposition is the revived effort of Frank Feeney, known as "McNichol's labor agent." President Murphy's friends feign a confidence that Feeney will fail in this scheme, as he failed in the two preceding contests, but there will no doubt be a big fight and much dissension created.

Feeney's candidate as a rival against President Murphy is still under cover. "Bill" Tracy, of the plumbers' union, was Feeney's man, it is said, but it is believed that some other will be chosen.

In his scheme to get control, Feeney is resorting to all tricks. For example, the municipal firemen of the Lardner's point pumping station are being organized into a local union, with the idea that they will elect Feeney delegates to the central union. Various local unions that for years have been inactive are being revived, and paying their money into the central union to entitle them to participate in the July election.

It is reported that Feeney and his friends have "all sorts of money" for campaign literature, if necessary. To his friends Feeney has admitted that he "must make good" in this fight. He is a delegate to the central union, but it is said, he never gets to the meetings except when he has a scheme or at election time.

URGES TROLLEYMEN TO "PATIENCE."

Philadelphia, June 26.—New running schedules and the right to buy their uniforms in the open market were the chief matters brought before the street railway employes in two large meetings held last night in Mercantile Hall, Franklin street, below Poplar. At each of the meetings nearly 2,000 men crowded into the hall, and gave close attention to an hour speech by Chairman C. O. Pratt.

Pratt advised the men to exercise patience concerning the failure of the transit company to carry out the provisions of the agreement. He admitted that there is present cause for dissatisfaction, but expressed the belief that the troubles would soon be properly adjusted.

In spite of the fact that the men are wrestling with the problem to have the company grant what it promised, Pratt in a speech declared that they, the workers, had won their fight.

LIFE, LIBERTY, AND HAPPINESS

ANNUALLY PROCLAIMED ON FOURTH OF JULY, NEVERTHELESS THE WORKING CLASS REMAINS IN CHAINS.

By a Patriot, Pittsburg, Pa.

One hundred and thirty-three years ago a group of Colonists assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to protest against the government of England. their mother country, for the outrages forced upon them. This assembly of colonists, known as the Continental Congress, drew up and signed one of the greatest historical documents in the history of America. The time is now at hand when we as a nation of patriotic (?) citizens will celebrate the one hundred and thirty-third birthday of this historical document, the Declaration of Independence. As we gather at the parks and other public places, listening to the singing of national songs and the addresses of prominent orators, let us ask ourselves if we have, as a class, what the Declaration of Independence proclaims: the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Life means the union of soul and body, and in order to keep these two united, it requires food, clothing, and shelter. The means to produce these requirements are not in the hands of the working class, but are owned by the capitalist class. The working class, not owning the means whereby the necessities of life are produced, do not, in the true sense of the word, own even their own lives. They are subjects to the employing class. These are our masters; we are their slaves. Slavery and liberty are by no means synonymous: if we, as a class, are slaves, we cannot at the same time be freemen.

The question arises: Can we have happiness while we are in slavery? The answer to this I will leave to the working class to draw from the condition of the times.

Is it possible that we can be happy when we are subject to such conditions as we are living under at present? During the panic there were five million or more men that were unemployed. Can it be said that these men were happy? How many were there that committed suicide because they were out of jobs and unable to support themselves and their families? How many were there that died of starvation? Can it be said of these people that they lived in happiness?

As the result of the Declaration of Independence, the colonists brought on a war with their mother country, and, after more than six years of hard struggle, the victory was won by the colonists. We were declared a nation of free people, entitled to the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

As the nation advanced in years, another question was brought before the American people by a class known as the Abolitionists. This anti-slavery party, which was formed in the year of 1833, planted the acorn of that great oak which in the year of 1860 overshadowed the land. These Abolitionists could not see how, in a "free country," it was possible to have chattle slavery. And, as a consequence of their efforts, the campaign against slavery waxed warm. Anti-slavery threatened to divide the Union, and brought on the Civil War.

At the lose of ethe Civil War in 1865, the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was adopted, which forbade forever slavery in all parts of the country. But there still remains in this country a form of slavery which has developed, and it can be compared with chattle slavery. This is the system of wage slavery which has reduced the working class to such a standard of living that they are considered to be little better than the chattle slave. A man is not a slave because he is bought and sold on an auction block, but he is a slave simply on account of economic conditions. To illustrate: The old chattle slave worked on another man's land, so does the wage slave of to-day; the chattle slave used another man's tools and machinery, so does the wage slave of to-day; the chattle slave lived in another man's house, so does the wage slave of to-day. If the chattle slave was injured or was taken sick, his master would see that he had the best medical attention; but if a wage slave is injured or taken sick, he is left to depend upon himself. The capitalist class has no concern for him. At times, the chattle slave would pick up enough courage and run away to the northern part of the United States or to Canada, where he no longer would be held in bondage; but is the wage slave of to-day found running away from his master? No! We find him always looking for a master: he may leave one lord, but it is only to work for another.

This is the condition of the working class as it presents itself to the American people to-day. As the Abolitionists could not understand why there should be slavery in a free country, neither can the Socialists of to-day understand how this America is free land when we still have slavery. The old political parties, the Republican and the Democratic stand for that kind of government that has here been pointed out. But Socialism stands for a co-operative system of government where the mills, mines, factories, etc., will be owned by the people.

It has been said that Socialists are unpatriotic, but I claim that we Socialists are just as patriotic as any other class of Americans. The old political parties stand for that system of government which gives the capitalist class the right to own the country and take a rake-off in the shape of profits from the wealth that the working class produces; but we Socialists desire that the country shall be owned by the people, and that its industrial establishments shall not be operated for profits, but for the common good of the people.

On Independence Day, when our patriots wear their American flags and sing that song, "My Country, 'Tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," it would be well for them to ask themselves how much of the country they own, and if they have any liberty.

The old chattle slave had no way of setting himself free from bondage, but the wage slave of to-day has the opportunity to vote, when, by casting a ballot, he chooses the system of government that shall prevail in the land. In the past we workingmen have voted either for the Republican or for the Democratic party, both of which have made liberty a farce. In the future let us vote to emancipate our class by voting for the Socialist Labor Party, and under a Socialist administration enjoy true liberty. Then the stars and stripes of "Old Glory" will wave as they never waved before o'er the true sweet Land of Liberty; the home of the free and the land of the brave.

WEALTH.

Land—that is, Nature—is not the source of all wealth; it is the material which the necessary labor of man, transforms into wealth, and without which there could be no wealth or life either; but until that transforming function has been performed on it, it is no more wealth than the fixed stars.

Now, although man himself and all his works are products of nature, and, although, in that large sense, nature is, therefore, the source of all wealth, yet in order to get at the equities of the "wealth question" as between man and man, we must, as Huxley says, "consider man apart from nature, and as simply a member of society."

"Wealth," as a term of economic science, has a definite, distinctive meaning; it must be something that has an exchange value. Now, if everything we need was as plentiful and as easily appropriated as the air we breathe, there could be no exchange value, therefore no wealth.

Therefore, labor is the only source of real wealth, and the laborer the only rightful owner of wealth. This is the truth, and we challenge the world to disprove it.

But remember that the only labor that can produce wealth is necessary—socially necessary—labor; and other kind of labor, such as digging holes in your backyard and filling them up again, may be good exercise, but it cannot produce an exchange value.

Now, we may be asked, "Why does The People go to the trouble of stating these things, seeing they are so glaringly evident as to be the tritest and simplest of commonplaces?"

The reason we do is because economic superstition, as expressed in the actions of the vast majority, denies in toto every one of them, and rewards labor in inverse proportion to its usefulness, and to its quantity the harder and more useful your work, the smaller its reward. This is fact.

Don Quixote Kipling has, the "Sunday Times" tells us, "removed the button from his foil," and is running amuck against Socialism in a story called "Melissa." He might as well,—as the Church did 300 years ago—run amuck against the solar system; we have no time for the bought and paid for bard of St. Jingo.—Sydney, Australia, People.

Readers getting the Daily People by mail are responding to our call for new readers. Have You tried to get a new reader in this City?

DOCUMENTS FOR HISTORY

One Man Who Can't Be Stuffed Is Worth Hundreds Who Can.

I.

(Copy.)

Victory Lodge,
Victoria St., E.,
Burwood, N. S. W.,
Australia, Nov. 23, 1908.

Wm. E. Trautmann,
General Sec'y-Treas., I. W. W.,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Fellow Worker:—

I sent you $15 in I. W. W. scrip in July, which I asked you to redeem, 90 days having elapsed from date of issue. I asked you to redeem it and pay a debt of mine in San Francisco. The party has not yet received the money, according to last mail from the United States, three weeks ago, thus necessitating my forwarding $15 from this country to pay my debt.

I have not received any acknowledgement from you regarding scrip, so ask you to inform me: Did you get it? Did you redeem it? If not, can you redeem it now by sending me handbooks or a bundle of twenty "Bulletins" per issue to wipe off the score? or both?

If the finances of the I. W. W. can't repay loan, and can't send pamphlets or "Bulletins," let me know and I will wipe off the loan. Anyhow, I am entitled to the information and request it by return mail.

Yours for Emancipation,
R. Mackenzie,
Formerly of Denver, U. S. A.

Date of receipt, Feb. 13, 1908.
M.O. " " 503.
Wm. E. Trautmann, per D.R.G.

II.

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1909.

Mr. R. Mackenzie,
Victory Lodge, Victoria St., E.,
Burwood, N. S. W., Australia.

Fellow Worker:—

Received yours of November 23, in which you ask me about the disposition made by me with the $15 scrip which you wanted to be redeemed. Immediately after receipt of your last letter I wrote you, and also to the party in San Francisco, asking an extension of time on account of the inability to redeem the scrip. I do not need to go into details, I presume, enough to let you know that parties who owed general headquarters approximately $2,000 (two thousand dollars) for supplies and other stuff took the advantage to repudiate all their indebtedness by forming, what they call, another I. W. W., with headquarters in the New York "People" office.

The only way to redeem your scrip is by sending you handbooks and sub-cards for that amount. St. John, who is elected General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., will attend to this, and will send you a receipt for the amount and enter a corresponding amount up as payment in redemption of the scrip.

I can assure you that your support of the organization in its hours of difficulty was highly appreciated while you were in America, and I feel confident that you will not lose interest on account of the inability on our part to return you the money on time. It could not be helped.

With best personal wishes to yourself and Mrs. Mackenzie, from myself and family also, I remain,

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Wm. E. Trautmann.

III.

Victory Lodge,
Victoria St., E,
Burwood, N. S. W.,
Australia, May 10, 1909.

Wm. E. Trautmann,

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 11th of January to hand many weeks ago and I delayed answering to give St. John ample time to forward pamphlets, etc. In that person's neglect, wilful or otherwise, the writer has some comments to make before certain actions of "Headquarters" become too ancient history.

I received no answer to my first letter, nor did the party in 'Frisco.

YOU NEVER WROTE THESE LETTERS.

As to your reference to "What they call another I. W. W., with headquarters in the New York People office," it may be as well to refresh your memory regarding a previous attitude of The People after the second convention of the I. W. W. in 1906. After the deposing of Sherman et al., and the capture of 148 W. Madison street headquarters by him and his cohorts, amidst the jeers and sneers of the Bergers, etc., and the laughter of the A. F. of L. "leaders," there rang out the clear note from the New York "People office" calling to the class conscious workers of America to rally around and support the convention and throttle the attempt to make the I. W. W. a pure and simple fakir-ridden organization. Is your memory so poor that you have forgotten that the writer was in the I. W. W. at that time, knew the action at that convention, and knows that "the New York People office" was THE factor in preserving the I. W. W. intact, as all records being in the possession of Sherman, you were utterly routed, and the "New York People office" was the only avenue of communication that could be used AND WAS USED BY YOU to keep the I. W. W. intact?

As the "People office" acted in 1906, so too the "People office" acted in 1908.

As Sherman howled in 1906 at The People, so do you howl to-day.

As the "People office" used every resource at its command to preserve the I. W. W. in 1906 with YOUR admiration and approval, so does the "People office" command MY admiration and approval to-day, by giving the Socialist Workers of America the opportunity to preserve their organization intact by having headquarters in the "People office."

"Ring off," Bill, "Ring off!" You ought to know better than try to scare me by blaming the "People office" for being the cause of "What they call another I. W. W." There is only one I. W. W., and that is the one that stands for the political organization of the working class. Had you and your pals remained straight, the I. W. W. would have now been a thriving organization, instead of the gradually lessening quantity that it became.

That the "$2,000 owing headquarters for supplies and other stuff," was not owed by "those who formed what they call another I. W. W.," is too obvious, for the slogan of "your organization" is "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," and in view of the fact that bums never pay their way, it would be absurd to expect that the bums paid all indebtedness to "headquarters" and were the only persons who paid such, as such action is against the "philosophy" of bumdom. "Ring off," Bill, and take your 23.

"Headquarters" hasn't endeavored to pay off its indebtedness by sending me even a copy of the "Bulletin." As for your $15 sub-cards, I don't want them, as I never peddle green goods.

St. John is, I presume, attending to his multifarious duties, such as feeding the "I am a bum" brigade, that he omitted to send the sub-cards, etc. It required no Napoleon of finance to make an entry and post a package, and evidently "Headquarters" is "repudiating their indebtedness." So in view of the fact that my residence, so far from Chicago, will operate against collecting the debt, I relinquish all claims, but have the satisfaction of knowing that "a thing is never lost when you know where it is." But don't forget, send no green goods.

Still, for political as well as industrial organization,, R. Mackenzie.

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TAX ON WEALTHY WOMEN.

Assessors Will Try to Prevent Dodging Tax Law.

Chicago, June 25.—Chicago women are to be among the heaviest taxpayers in the community this year, their diamonds, automobiles, gowns and expensive household fixings having been assessed as never before by the Board of Assessors.

Many of them may suffer penalties for failure to list all of their personal belongings at their full value and the board of review, it is said, will increase their taxes over those of last year. The reviewers put a large force of clerks to work yesterday in their offices taking the initial step in an extensive war against tax dodgers, among whom, it is hinted, will appear the names of many society women.

Mrs. Harold McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller and generally considered one of the wealthiest women in the West, is assessed this year at $700,000, a little more than twice the amount paid last year.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, whose entertainments have became famous, is listed by the assessors at $750,000. Last year her assessment was less by about $100,000.

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EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION

By Jaime Angulo, Baltimore, Md.

The argument is often brought forth that a social revolution would be against the scientific laws of development. Evolution, it is said, proceeds slowly. Whenever the conditions of life change, the living organism proceeds to adapt itself to the new surroundings, but this change takes place little by little, gradually, imperceptibly. The same must be true of society: when conditions of life become such as not to be met adequately by prevailing institutions, a change must take place, surely enough, and society must adapt itself to the new conditions, but this adaptation must be slow and gradual, as with the biological organism; therefore a social revolution, a sudden change, would not answer the need; it would be premature, unscientific.

This argument seems plausible, at first glance, to those uninitiated in the last steps of the science of evolution. It is based on the theory of adaptation, according to which surrounding conditions determine in the living organism, anatomical and physiological changes in the direction of the demand. This would be a very simple and luminous explanation of the process of evolution; and it was accepted "faute de mieux" by the majority of biologists for a long time. Unfortunately, it meets with two very strong objections. First, it does not explain anything, it merely states the problem. We are not any more advanced after being told that, when in the history of the earth water receded and animals were obliged to live partly on land they developed lungs to meet the new demand, than before; for we would like to know exactly by what physical laws the new conditions acted on the organism, and exactly how the organism re-acted. The adaptation theory does not tell us anything about that. Secondly, experiments after experiments have conclusively proven that acquired characteristics cannot be transmitted to the offspring.

The science of evolution would have remained forever pitted against this barrier, if recently a new theory had not been advanced. This new theory, the *mutation* theory, has been championed by Hugo de Vries,* the Dutch botanist According to him, evolution proceeds in a very different way. Horticulturists and others have long known the existence of freaks, or "sports," new plants essentially different from the parents, which spring up suddenly in the genealogy of a species. They are differentiated from hybrids and recurrent varieties, in that the latter differ from the parents in secondary or "varietal" characters, while sports differ in some primary or "specific" character.** Therefore a sport must be classed as a new, legitimate, independent species. As such it breeds "true," that is, without reversion to type.

These are therefore the important points of the mutation theory: from a heretofore constant species, a sport is *suddenly* produced which is the prototype of a new species. Please notice that all these are proved *facts*. Now the hypothesis, and it seems to me a very legitimate one, is that evolution has proceeded thus by leaps, by bounds, at long intervals of time.

To return to our example. When, at a remote period of the history of the earth, water began to recede and leave dry land and swamps, a new condition was evidently imposed on the animals which up to that time had lived in the water, and were equipped for water life. Nevertheless they did not forthwith proceed to develop lungs; they just kept on living as best they could with their antiquated system of gills. Suddenly, owing to some ephemoral disturbance of the surroundings,*** a sport was born, possessor, like his parents, of the old-fashioned gills, but, unlike them, armed with lungs. He bred true, of course, and very soon there was a new species of lunged animals living side by side with the original lungless stock. Naturally they soon overcrowded the land, and in the struggle for life the better equipped, the lunged ones, survived.

Of course there must have been lots of other "sports" produced besides these lunged amphibians, whose new characteristic consisted, not in lungs, but in something else; only this something else did not happen to be of special profit, and in the struggle for life, they were survived by the original stock.

The foregoing illustration is more of a "fantaisie" by way of showing how evolution may have proceeded according to the mutation theory by a series of successive bounds, at intervals of time.

That is why, in my opinion, a social revolution, far from being in opposition to scientific evolution, would, on the contrary, be the only scientific way of evolving. With the new conditions of production, machinery production, co-operative labor, lungs are needed; in this case an adequate social system. Sports are constantly coming to light, sports without the much demanded lungs, parliamentary Socialists, opportunists, vote-catching parties, craft unions, etc.; in the struggle for life they are condemned to be outlived by the original bourgeois stock, better equipped. When the true sport with lungs, the uncompromising Socialist will have bred a sufficient progeny, he will survive the others by a social revolution, and evolution will have advanced another step.

---

*Prof. de Vries gave a few years ago a series of lectures in the University of California. They have been published under the title: "Species and Varieties, Mutations and Adaptations."

**I cannot enter here in a discussion of these two sorts of characters. Suffice it to say that they are very different, and make it possible to say whether a new specimen is a species or a variety.

***This is the hitch in the hypothesis. We do not know in response to exactly what disturbance a sport owes its appearance. However that it does appear, is a fact.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

Labor Legislation Gets a Black Eye, as Usual.

Providence, R. I., June 23.—Rhode Island has the distinction of passing but one labor measure at this year's session. That one is a "fair to middlin'" ten-hour law for women and for children under sixteen.

A bill, which was introduced but lost, prohibited among other things, the employment of children under fourteen in factory, manufacturing, or business establishments, and forbade the employment of children under sixteen between the hours of seven at night and six the following morning. The bill was not reported out of the special legislation committee until the last day of the session, which proved a very effective way of killing it. It was supported by the Federation of Women's Clubs and called forth much discussion.

Another labor bill which failed to pass was one creating an office of commissioner of labor and statistics with the intention of merging the duties of factory inspectors and labor bureau officials. This bill was referred to the judiciary committee out of which it was never reported.

Three other bills practically complete the labor legislation asked for at the last session. These were greater safety in building construction, protection to the lives of the traveling public and of railway employes, and the prevention of intimidation of employes in voting. This last bill was modelled very closely after the New York law but along with the others it did not get out of the special committee.

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UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE STATE CONVENTION OF LABOR UNIONS.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, Australia.

There is no National "Federation of Labor" in Australia, like the A. F. of L. in America, but as the state of New South Wales is the most highly developed state, the largest number of unions are located here. The trades unions of New South Wales have placed on foot the "Labor Party." A report of the union convention proceedings, however, throws a flashlight on the "union labor" that gave birth to the spineless "Labor Party."

The following extract from the President's address is luminous:

"The Trade Union movement to-day was not satisfied with its position, either politically or economically. As they had obtained increased wages so had the prices of commodities gone up. They were practically in the same position as ten years ago in so far as any ordinary laborer with only his hands to rely upon was to all intents and purposes always on the verge of starvation. He only needed to fall ill or be out of work for a little time and he felt he was an outcast. It was only his fellow-Unionists who prevented him from sinking lower and lower in the social scale. The workers' salvation lay in co-operation." As far as co-operation had gone they had had it on a capitalistic basis. But the co-operation of the future would have to be on the basis that Trade Unionists would supply their own wants from their own ranks. They would have to enter into competition with the capitalist. In New South Wales there were 120,000 to 160,000 Trade Unionists; and in the metropolitan area there were about 80,000. Those workers produced all the requirements of the State, but unfortunately they did so for the employers. The time was at hand for the Trade Union movement to consider co-operation on another basis; the Unions would have to use their funds to bring about co-operation that would secure for the worker the profits that he produced."

Peter Bowling, president of Coal Miners' Union, Newcastle District, strutted in the limelight and made the following motion: "That this Congress enters its most emphatic protest against the action of the authorities in changing the venue of the trial to Albury of the Unionists arrested at Broken Hill, and hereby pledges itself to do all in its power to prevent mal-administration of the law, and to secure justice to those arrested."

A little information anent the change of venue referred to is timely. Several men were arrested at Broken Hill during the early days of the miners' strike charged with "rioting," "railroad wrecking," "blowing up water mains," etc. The State Premier, who also acts as Attorney General, changed the venue of trial from Broken Hill to Albury, a town 1,000 miles from the scene of the "riots." His excuse, backed up by the plea of the press, was that no jury would convict on any evidence, as "they knew the treatment they would receive from Broken Hill unionists."

The following motions were taken up as the "business" of the Congress;

"That in the opinion of this Congress no age limit should restrict the employment of any person in any Government, municipal, or other employment." In the debate which followed it developed that the Government would not hire a worker over 40 years of age. Officials could be any age, and possess all their mental faculties, but the Government had determined that a wage worker over 40 is ready for the scrap pile. At 60 he must "retire." As he does not get the old age pension of $2.50 per week until he is 65, he is presumably expected to undergo a five years' fast, or shuffle off this mortal coil.

At last year's Congress, a motion to adopt the Preamble of the I. W. W. received a good deal of support, but was defeated. This year no reference was made to that Preamble or organization. The following was adopted as the objective of the Congress:

A—That the objective of the federation shall be to obtain for the workers the full fruits of their industry.

B—To improve the condition and protect the interests of all classes of labor within the sphere of the federation's influence.

C—To prevent, if possible, by conference or otherwise, any dispute between members of the unions forming the federation of New South Wales and employers, and to endeavor to uphold the rules of any union which is affiliated to the council; failing which, to provide ways and means for the maintenance of the union involved.

D—That industrial peace is impossible so long as the workers are exploited for profit; that a struggle exists, as evidenced by the continuous bitter fight on the part of the working class to maintain decent industrial conditions.

E—That the betterment of industrial conditions will best be effected by the organization of the workers into industrial federations, in which they will be united upon common interests.

F—To secure the direct representation of labor in Parliament, and to promote such legislative reform as shall ensure social justice.

G—Mr. Black's proposals, as essential for investigation before federation:—(a) That a system of grouping or industrial lines, or lines of trade affinity, shall be adopted. (b) To prepare an estimate of the amount of capitation fees necessary to run the federation on a sound financial basis. (c) Define the scope and powers of the component parts of the federation. (d) To make provision for a general council, and the maintenance of a central office and secretarial office.

Suggested Outline of the Various Governing Bodies of the Proposed Federation.

1. Groups of unions, based on industrial lines, or lines of trade affinity.
2. District councils, to consist of delegates elected by the various groups.
3. A Grand Council (or central governing body for the whole trades-union movement in New South Wales), the president, vice-president, and other officers to be elected at an annual congress. Other members of Grand Council to be elected by the various district councils.
4. New South Wales Trade-union Congress (the supreme authority of the proposed federation), to meet annually. Delegates to represent—(1) Trade-unions throughout the State; (2) a limited number of representatives of the various groups; (3) representatives of the district councils.

The central idea of this program emanated from the Miners' Union of Broken Hill. The mover of it informed me that the amalgamated miners of that district had adopted it merely as a sop to the Socialist agitators in that union but evidently would make no attempt to organize the workers to control industry. The motion had some amendments, but the clause "That the objective of the Federation shall be to obtain for the workers the full fruits of their industry" came from Broken Hill.

A certain delegate named McDougall asked what was meant by "the full fruits of their industry." He is one of the candidates for the Senate, of the "Labor Party." The adoption of subclause "providing for non-recognition of unions outside the Federation" is reminiscent of the A. F. of L.'s "non-recognition" of the I. W. W.

Other matters which came up were as follows:

A delegate from the furniture trades desired an amendment to the Factories and Shop Acts for the purpose of securing effective control of Chinese factories and workshops. A year ago the Chinese cabinetmakers were dissatisfied with factory conditions and desired to organize in the Furniture Trades Union, but were refused admission on the grounds that they were not "white Australians." The Chinese have since organized a Chinese union of cabinetmakers. The "white men's union" had a chance to secure "more effective control" when the Chinese made application to join their union.

The Australian Society of Engineers desired the abolition of first-class cars on suburban railroads, but they are perfectly satisfied to retain classes in society.

The Wharf Laborers' Union desired government ownership of shipping and transport lines. The Newcastle Labor Council desired the distribution of commodities to be a function of the state or municipality.

The Sydney Labor Council asked that the Government should enact such legislation as to prevent the wholesale exportation of food supplies, principally meat, wheat, and butter, leaving such a shortage for home consumption that people are compelled to buy the remainder at high prices, the increased value going into the pockets of speculators.

The United Storemen's Union moved that as an advance in wages is now met by the "passing it on" to the cost of living, and as the wage-earner is the consumer he has to pay the increased cost, so that at the end he is no better off, there should be an authority to fix prices as well as to fix wages. The earnings of the worker should no longer be at the mercy of soulless combines or greedy individuals.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers submitted a recommendation as follows, which was agreed to.—

"That in the interest of workers a compulsory indentured apprenticeship act is necessary whereby the employer is bound to teach, and the apprentice bound to serve."

The Federated Iron, Brass, and Steel Moulders' Association proposed that the limitation of apprentices is desirable in all trades and occupations.

The following motion from the United Clerks' Union was agreed to:—

"That Congress considers no Act dealing with arbitration is complete without a clause whereby every person working under an award obtained by a union shall contribute to the funds of such union."

Bryant, President of the Political Labor League of New South Wales, desired a closer affiliation with the "Labor Party," and declared it was the institution representing the Labor Movement, no matter what others said. "We made it," said he, "and can unmake it. But to unmake it we must take a share in the work of the machine."

The Labor Party was severely criticized by Bowling and Biggars.

In the first meeting of this congress, a letter was received from a Cremation Society, asking the congress to agree to a resolution in favor of cremation, and to hear a paper on the subject. The request was refused, but, at the close, a speech on cremation would have been timely, showing the fallacy of such spineless organizations as the craft unions and their reflex, the Labor Party, and that the cremation of such organizations would be beneficial for the growth of a sound economic organization. This would make way for revolutionary industrial unionism of the working class to embrace all workers in all industries, to take and hold the means of production, and operate the Socialist Republic, and a political party based on the class struggle, demanding the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. By these methods only will the emancipation of Labor be accomplished.

THE CHURCHES AND THE WAGE EARNERS

Within the past fifty years the workers have lost faith in the churches and have turned their backs on them. If they have any feeling at all toward Churchianity it is a feeling of bitterness and hostility. The separation of the workingman from the churches has been discussed pro and con these many years, but despite all the efforts of churchianity to win back the workers small congregations grow smaller, and empty temples are becoming more frequent. And now comes C. Bertrand Thompson to enter the field of discussion with a volume entitled, "The Churches and the Wage Earners," of which Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

I.

The author confronts us with certain facts at the outset. Church alienation, he says, is noticeable, not only throughout England and America, but on the Continent also; and not only among Christians, but Jews as well; even Russia, "encased in ecclesiastical form, is also seething with disbelief." He notes but two exceptions to the rule: the Negro churches in America, and the Catholic churches in Ireland. His reasons for these exceptions are "the fact that the people as a whole are struggling together for justice and freedom. In both cases the antagonism of their environment drives them together to the consolations and hopes of religion, and in both cases, also, the usually superior education of their clergy leads all classes to look naturally to them for leadership." These reasons might have been made more clear had the author said that in Ireland Catholicism is a sort of patriotism, the word Catholic spelling anti-England. With the Negro it is different. He is still in that stage of development where going to church brings consolation, especially when the preachers dwell upon the "wrongs inflicted upon the race."

The people left in the churches are those in comfortable circumstances, and the wealthy. A notable fact brought out by the author is that women are leaving the churches. He says: "Women have always preponderated in church congregations, and they are now relied upon as the main support of the average church; but there is a falling off even in their attendance now becoming noticeable." He cites the Rev. R. J. Campbell, the London preacher, who holds that "women are beginning to stay away as they take their place in economic life." "The churches' disregard," says our author, "of their economic and social needs is driving many of them, especially in cities, into other movements."

II.

In considering causes Mr. Thompson lays little or no stress on the "total depravity" theory. He considers of great importance what he terms "the growth of materialism among the masses." He quotes from an article in the "American Journal of Sociology" by H. F. Perry, the utterance of a workingman as follows: "Men have grown hard under bitter conditions, and think of God as unjust and unkind, if there be any God." Who is to blame for this attitude if not the churches? Haven't they taught the workers that their condition is due to the will of God; how then can the churches complain if their conception of God does not appeal to the workers? The author says "the belief in Providence has disappeared," and he might have added largely due to the Hell the worker goes through here. He does observe that "the dealings of the average artisan with the forces of nature are such as to drive from his mind any thought of the supernatural." The spread of Socialism is, in the author's opinion, of vast potency in considering the question of wage earners and the churches. He also takes into account the hard lives, the weariness of heavy burdens, and the poverty of the workers, which "must be admitted to be not conducive to the best soul life. Grinding anxiety about the mere means of subsistence shuts out concern for spiritual welfare. The spirit must wait until the body is fed and clothed. Modern factory conditions are unfavorable to religious life." And again: "Women and children whose lives are narrowed and stunted by factory and sweat-shop work are hardly to be blamed if they finally become unable to see clearly the worth of the church and the value of a religious life, and the beauty of ideals. It is psychologically impossible that they should."

Among the "workingmen's complaints against the churches," the author touches upon the class feeling and the distinctions due to the exclusiveness of the well-to-do who appropriate to themselves the fine edifices and build missions for the workers, the very nature of which suggests that they are an inferior class.

III.

With regard to the attitude of the churches and their ministers on the relations of capital and labor, our author says that there is a woful ignorance upon the part of the preachers. He correctly observes that "their training and associations make it almost impossible for them to get at the real opinions and feelings of the workingmen." This, we should say, is not to be wondered at, for their whole education has been directed toward welding them to the ideals of the ruling class. The preachers cannot destroy their identification with the rulers and remain in their pulpits. The author again quotes Mr. Perry's workingman: "The church has as an organized body, no sympathy for the masses. It is a sort of fashionable club where the rich are entertained and amused, and where most of the ministers are muzzled by their masters and dare not preach the gospel of the Carpenter of Nazareth." Even as alleviators of distress, points out the author, the churches are failures, especially "when relief is resorted to as a form of bribery." An incident showing how wordly wise the preachers are, with an eye continually on the main chance, is a statement by the author that an arbitration board of preachers in Chicago when appealed to in a labor dispute "charged such exorbitant fees for its services that both sides were disgusted."

IV.

The author, it must be observed, writes from the standpoint of a churchman who thinks he can suggest a way to bring the workers back to the churches. His solution may be summed up as more of that which has already failed—more churchianity. He clings to the changed man theory more than to the changed environment fact. He sees little warrant for the claim that Jesus was a democrat holding a doctrine of social equality. Jesus, in our author's opinion devoted himself "not to the alteration of environments but to the amendment of personalities." "His sympathies were with the poor, and he had no prejudice against wealth merely as wealth. He was not a reformer or a revolutionist of the external type; he had no economic or political programme; he was interested primarily in internal, spiritual reform." If this is true, how, then, can our author argue that the churches "must change their methods and ideas to conform with the predominant social interests of the day." If by "predominant social interests," he means working class interests?

V.

Mr. Thompson gives considerable space to "Christianity and Socialism." These two, he holds, are diametrically opposite. The Christian minister not only cannot support Socialism, he cannot even be in sympathy with it. He must oppose its extension for the same reason that he opposes the spread of pure materialism, sums up the author's contention. Socialism he pronounces atheistic, the most representative Socialists are alienated from the churches, and the churches are, with scarcely an exception, opposed to Socialism. He thinks Socialists are always unfair to the social efforts of clergymen, but notes that recently the "villification" is moderating since the possibility arose of enlisting some of the clergy in propaganda work. "Christian Socialism," he says, is not Socialism at all," and he declares that the Catholic "Christian Socialists," in Germany, France, and Belgium propose to "improve" industrial conditions by placing them under the direct management of the church. Protestant "Christian Socialism," on the other hand, he holds, proposes merely the more consistent application of Christian ethics to the conduct of business.. "In neither case is there a very definite economic program."

VI.

What are the churches to do? We do not find that the author has given any very definite answer to that. If the gospel of Jesus is hostile to Socialism how then can the churches preach a social gospel? To say that the churches must stand for justice, "fearlessness toward wealth and 'corporate highway robbery,'" and "an equal fearlessness toward organized labor and mob rule," is to continue to be as in the past, common scolders of the workers and upholders of the ruling class.

Having perused the book we should say that on the whole it justifies the working class instinct that impels them to shun churchianity, the religion of the ruling class, and its preachers. The book is well worth reading by the Socialist. The organized church has been a powerful weapon wielded for ages in behalf of the ruling classes of those ages. It is not so formidable to-day, nevertheless there is danger that there will be a change of front making the churches appear as institutions concerned solely with the social welfare.

The price of the volume is $1.10 postpaid. Labor News can supply.

J. H.

DISPLACING LABOR

Some Things About Which "Patriotic" Anti-Immigrationists Don't Shout.

In making bread boxes, three workers can do the work of 13 box makers by old methods.

In cutting out cloth and cloth caps with dies, one worker does the work of three by old methods.

In leather manufacture, modern methods have reduced the necessary number of workers from 5 to 50 per cent.

A carpet measuring and brushing machine, with the operator, will do the work of 15 men by the old methods.

In the manufacture of flour, modern improvements save 75 per cent. of the manual labor that once was necessary.

In making tin cans, one man and a boy, with moder appliances, can do the work of 10 workers by the old process.

By the use of coal mining machines, 160 miners can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methods.

One boy, by machinery, in turning wood work and materials for musical instruments, performs the work of 25 men by the old methods.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the work of 500 operatives is now done by 100—a displacement of wage earners of 80 per cent.—by aid of machinery.

In nailing on shoe heels one worker and a boy, with machinery, can heel 300 pairs of shoees per day. It would require five workers to do the same work by hand.

In stave dressing 12 co-laborers, with a machine, can dress 12,000 staves in the same time that the same number of workmen, by hand, could dress, 2,500 staves.

In the cotton mills in the United States, the manual labor has been reduced about 50 per cent. Now one weaver manages from two to ten looms, where one loom was formerly tended by one worker.

In the manufacture of brick, improved devices save one-tenth of the labor; and in the manufacture of fire brick 40 per cent of the manual labor is displaced.

In the manufacture of carriages, it used to take one man 35 days to make a carriage. It is now made by the aid of machinery with the work of one man in 12 days.

In the manufacture of agricultural implements, 600 operatives, with machinery, including 18 classes of wage earners, do the work of 2,145 wage earners without machinery, displacing 1,545 workers.

The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of children's shoes, during the last 30 years, has displaced six times the manual labor now required, and the product of manufacture has been reduced 50 per cent. to the customer.

In the manufacture of wall paper one worker, by the aid of machinery, does the work of 100 workers by manual labor; and in cutting and drying paper by machinery, four men and six girls do the work of 100 operatives by the old methods.

In manufacturing gun stocks, one man, by manual labor, was able to turn and fit one gun stock in one day of 10 hours, while three men, by a division of labor and the use of machinery, can turn and fit 125 to 150 gun stocks in 10 hours. This displaces the work of 44 to 49 wage workers.—The Pittsburg Leader.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

There is a sore evil which I have seen under the sun, namely, riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt.

—ECCLESIASTES.

HE REASONS SOUNDLY.

Preparatorily to the municipal election in San Francisco, a workingman who signs himself "Union Man and Socialist" publishes in the San Francisco "Organized Labor" a letter endorsing the Union Labor Party candidate for Mayor, P. H. McCarthy. In the course of the letter this passage and argument occurs:

"The Socialist party last election received about 4,000 votes. That number of votes can not elect a labor mayor for San Francisco, but as the Socialist party has time and again declared itself in favor of the American Federation of Labor, now it is the duty of the Socialist party to endorse the Union Labor candidate and elect a workingman for mayor."

The facts in this passage are undeniable—the Socialist party can not elect its candidate for mayor; the Socialist party has time and again declared itself in favor of the A. F. of L.

Nor can the conclusions, drawn from these facts by "Union Man and Socialist," be run away from—it is the duty of the Socialist party to endorse the Union Labor candidate.

"Union Man and Socialist" might have made his case even stronger. He might have added to the facts that constitute his premises, the additional facts that, not only does the Socialist party declare itself in favor of the A. F. of L. in a general way, but that the Socialist party expressly sets up as principles cardinal principles set up by the A. F. of L. long before the Socialist party existed—for instance the S. P. teaches that Labor pays the taxes: its journalistic and other literature are all in line with that; then also, the S. P. believes in restricting immigration and has expressed itself in no mistakable terms against Japanese immigration, exactly as the A. F. of L. has done, the San Francisco A. F. of L. in particular. To endorse in general, and even to take up, espouse and advocate in particular the specific principles of an organization, and then not to endorse its political candidates who will be in a position, if elected, to enforce such principles would be an act suggestive of betrayal; to set up a political party in opposition to the political party of such an organization is an act that would justify the blackest conclusions of selling out to the "common enemy."

A political party of Socialism has for its main function the promotion by agitation, education and organization of the economic battalions of the proletariat. When a political party of Socialism finds an economic battalion of the proletariat whose principles it endorses and which has ripened to the point of setting up its own bona fide and virile political party anywhere, then it is the bounden duty of such a political body of Socialism to merge with the political reflex of the economic organization which it has declared in favor of and whose tenets it agitates for. To do the opposite is to perform political scabbery.

The Socialist party can not fail to endorse the political expression of its A. F. of L. anywhere without proving itself a political scab.

"Union Man and Socialist" reasons soundly. The S. P. must endorse McCarthy. It has no further function to perform in California since the birth of the political expression of the A. F. of L. in that State.

WHERE THE WEALTH LIES.

Some allowance for the delicacy of diplomatic language must be made in accepting the statement of Prof. Lucien Cayeux, who has come on a mission from the capitalists of France to study the mines in this country, to the effect that the copper and iron mines of Minnesota are the richest in the world.

What Prof. Cayeux would have said, did not courtly indirections and Gallic politeness conspire to restrain him—and what he will yet say at some exclusive banquet before he quits these shores—is that the copper and iron minERS of this country are the richest in the world.

Not the richest in the world in the sense that they enjoy the most wealth; far from it; but richest in the very sense that a mine is said to be rich: they contain a vast store of wealth to be worked out and appropriated by others.

A mine does not extract and profit by wealth contained within itself. It is someone else who comes along, gouges out that wealth, and grows rich by it.

Identical is the case with the miner, the mine worker. He profits not by the wealth, the labor power, stored up within him. Not for himself do those thews exert their strength; or that heart pump its blood. Not for himself does he labor and do all his work, and in the sweat of his brow eat his daily bread. It is here also someone else, the employer, who gouges out that wealth and grows fat upon it; while eventually the mine worker, like a worked-out mine, is discarded, and the employer seeks out a new "claim."

The fact that the American workingman gets a lower per cent of his product than the workman of any other advanced nation, supplies the key to Prof. Cayeux's statement, penetrates the fell of his unctuous language. Not in the copper and iron veins of Minnesota, but in the veins of the copper and iron miners, lies the wealth the master class waxes great upon.

"PROPERTY IS ROBBERY."

Among the papers that most violently assault Socialism for pronouncing capitalist property robbery the New York "Evening Post," free-trade organ, occupies front rank. The Socialist contention—advanced with mathematical precision, and presented in language that is marked with the self-restrained emphasis and emphatic self-restraint of an indictment presented by a Grand Jury—the "Post" has stigmatized as "false" in the matter, and "blackguard" in the manner.

It is from this identical paper, from the head of its editorial column in its issue of June 23d, that this article is taken:

> "Gentlemen, your tariff on coal and wool and lumber and iron ore is simple robbery, but my constituents must have protection on their sugar industry or be ruined," says Senator A, from the South.
>
> "It is plain thieving to put a duty on wool, lumber, iron ore and sugar," says Senator B, "but any reduction on coal is wholly out of the question."
>
> "Lumber, iron ore, sugar and coal should all go on the free list, unless the people are to be burglarized," chimes in Senator C, "but, in justice to farmers of Ohio, the duty on wool should be increased, not diminished."
>
> "It is unadulterated stealing to keep a tariff on iron ore, sugar, coal and wool," Senator D admits, "but it would be ruinous to my constituents to let Canadian lumber in free."
>
> "If we are not to go before the people as supporters of mere robbery, we must reduce the rates on sugar, coal, wool and lumber," says Senator E, "but my constituents must have protection against the admission of foreign iron ore."
>
> And so the five agree together to put a high tariff on sugar, lumber, iron ore, wool and coal, escaping the odium of simple robbery by compounding it.

The "Protected Interests" unquestionably are the most powerful in the land; they made even Roosevelt knuckle under. They are arch-representatives of Capitalism. They are the dictators of Law—the Law upon which Capitalism stands planted and which Capitalism buttresses itself with. All other "Interests" outside of the "Protected Interests" are but buds unblown. The "Protected Interests" typify the Beast (to use the language of the Apocalypse); they denote whither all other "Interests" tend, and where they will arrive soon as they have the chance. The conduct of these "Interests" the "Post" characterizes as "robbery," as "thieving," as "burglarizing," as "stealing."

Correct!

The property found in the possession of "robbers," "thieves," "burglars" and "stealers" is robbery. Hence Capitalist property IS robbery—as Socialism has proven with the scientific accuracy that leaves a "blackguard" taste in the mouth of the Robber Class.

OUR CIVIL SERVICE PROLETARIAT.

Evidently, even the Collector of the Port of New York, Loeb, Roosevelt's former private secretary, has a mission to fulfill in the scheme of the Labor or Socialist Movement.

Collector of the Port of New York Loeb has been drastically reducing the salaries in his department and also "cleaning it of 'deadwood.'" The prompt response to this was that fully 2,000 of the United States civil service employes of this city crowded the Grand Central Palace on the 20th of this month to consider the problem of how they and their fellow Government employes throughout the country are to be provided for in case they lose their position through sickness or old age. Among these was Jake Riley, 85 years old, a veteran of the Mexican war, whose salary as Night Inspector in the Custom House was $1,095 and has been reduced to $720.

Ten to one that out of these Government civil service employes hardly any realized his class condition. Ten to one hardly one of these wage slaves took himself for a wage slave, along with the other wage slaves of the land. Ten to one hardly one of these employes realized the fact that the Government which employed him is the representative of the identical class which harries the industrial wage slaves, and, consequently, that that Government would not treat its employes differently from the manner that the private capitalist employer does.

The civil service employes of our capitalist Government have been living in a fool's paradise. Collector of the Port Loeb has wakened them up. At least he has done his part to wake them up.

The wage slave employe of the capitalist class in the industrial and mechanical and all other useful occupations renders valuable services to the Nation. Without these workers the Nation would collapse. This notwithstanding, their earnings are small; and in case of sickness or old age they are confronted with the identical problem that now confronts the civil service employes.

Recent events in France drove the postal and telegraph employes of the Government to act upon lines identical with those of the industrial proletariat. The move has gone far to cause the former to realize their kinship with the latter. Nor can the ultimate effect of this awakening be a matter of doubt. Collector of the Port Loeb is rendering to the civil service employes of America a similar service. It remains to be seen whether they will profit thereby; drop their superstition of being above the proletariat; strike hands with their fellow industrial wage slaves in other pursuits; and jointly overthrow a social system that needs the wretchedness of the proletariat to live upon, and, when these are squeezed dry, casts them into the social garbage barrel to be dumped into eternity like so many squeezed lemons, or so much "deadwood."

COSTLY MONKEYSHINES.

Very full reports are coming in from London of the late levee, recently held by King Edward, at which Ambassador Whitelaw Reid introduced a bevy of American millionairesses and heiresses, each of whom crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee as she was "presented to royalty."

The description of their dresses is one of almost Asiatic splendor. The technical terms of the various garments are not likely to be understood by the "common people." But the "common people" will understand the thing when translated.

Estimating the bowl of pea soup that is handed out at the breadline as costing 1 cent, then Mrs. Joseph Stickney trailed just $1,000,000 bowls of pea-soup behind her.

Estimating at 75 cents the cheap pairs of shoes that little ones of the working class have to go without, the neck, breast and fingers of Mrs. Walter Farwell of Chicago dazzled in 853,332 such shoes.

Estimating at 15 cents the calico gowns that little girls wear in the summer, the dress of Miss Amita Stewart of New York was flounced with 10,000 little girls' gowns.

Estimating at 12 cents the cost of the handful of coal that poor seamstresses require for cooking and ironing, Miss Ruth Adams of New York was chiffoned in 11,000 little handfuls of coal.

Estimating at 1/5 of a cent the slice of bread that to fully 300,000 children of the land is the only breakfast they get before going to school, Mrs. Yvonne Calhoun of Washington held in her hand alone a bouquet of 2,000 thin slices of bread.

Estimating at 5 cents the oil consumed by a workingman in his little lamp, Miss Julia Townsend of New York was charmeuxed in 40,000 little oil lamps.

As to the wife of the Ambassador himself, ex-Miss Mills of Coeur d'Alene D. Q. Mills fame, estimating at 7 cents the shoddy pair of stockings worn by the little daughters of the workers, the lady wore on her head and body and trailed along the ground 2,142,857 little girls' stockings.

It is rather expensive monkeyshines that these millionairesses and heiresses are indulging in when the working class of the land are in want of food, shoes, stockings, light, clothes, etc.

WIPINGOUT R. R. TELEGRAPHER.

Detroit, Mich., June 23.—Delegates to the number of eighty, representing all the principal railroads of the United States and Canada, met here to-day for the annual convention of the Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents. The session will continue three days.

The principal subject to be discussed is the dispatching of trains by telephone, thus wiping out the railroad telegrapher and dodging the eight-hour law.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES

From Salem, Mass., comes the news that the scene of Hawthorne's romance, the house of the seven gables, situated in that town, is to be turned into a house for "settlement work."

The following passage occurs in "The House of the Seven Gables," in which an itinerant Italian boy and his barrel-organ are described:

"To complete the sum of splendid attractions wherewith he presented himself to the public, there was a company of little figures, whose sphere and habitation was in the mahogany case of his organ, and whose priniciple of life was the music which the Italian made it his business to grind out. In all their variety of occupation,—the cobbler, the blacksmith, the soldier, the lady with her fan, the toper with his bottle, the milkmaid sitting by her cow,—this fortunate little society might truly be said to enjoy a harmonious existence, and to make life literally a dance. The Italian turned a crank; and behold! every one of these small individuals started into the most curious vivacity. The cobbler wrought upon a shoe; the blacksmith hammered his iron; the soldier waved his glittering blade; the lady raised a tiny breeze with her fan; the jolly toper swigged lustily at his bottle; the scholar opened his book with eager thirst for knowledge, and turned his head to and fro along the page; the milkmaid energetically drained her cow; and the miser counted gold into his strong box;—all at the same turning of a crank. Yes; and moved by the selfsame impulse, a lover saluted his mistress on her lips! Possibly some cynic, at once merry and bitter, had desired to signify, in this pantomimic scene, that we mortals, whatever our business or amusement,—however serious, however trifling,—all dance to one identical tune, and, in spite of our ridiculous activity, bring nothing finally to pass. For the most remarkable aspect of the affair was, that, at the cessation of the music, everybody was petrified, at once, from the most extravagant life into a deep torpor. Neither was the cobbler's shoe finished, nor the blacksmith's iron shaped out; nor was there a drop less of brandy in the toper's bottle, nor a drop more of milk in the milkmaid's pail, nor one additional coin in the miser's strongbox, nor was the scholar a page deeper in his book. All were precisely in the same condition as before they made themselves so ridiculous by their haste to toil, to enjoy, to accumulate gold, and to become wise. Saddest of all, moreover, the lover was none the happier for the maiden's granted kiss! But rather than swallow this last too acrid ingredient we reject the whole moral of the show."

There is nothing in English literature of more elegant finish, in point of diction, than "The House of the Seven Gables"—nor anything more insidiously cynical, as may be gathered from the, in point of literature, exquisite passage just quoted. The spirit that pervades "The House of the Seven Gables" comes out more fully in the following passage from the same author's "Blithedale Romance":

"In my own behalf I rejoice that I could once think better of the world than it deserved. It is a mistake into which men seldom fall twice in a lifetime, or, if so, the rarer and higher the nature that can thus magnanimously press onward. . . . Whatever else I may repent of, therefore, let it be reckoned neither among my sins nor follies that I once had faith and force enough to form generous hopes of the world's destiny."

Through the wide corridor and spacious paneled rooms of the Salem house of seven gables in Hawthorne's story, there stalks not the ghost of the old active and aggressive Colonel Pyncheon. It is the ghost of a Hamlet, moaning as it stalks:—

The time is out of joint:—O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right!

"Settlement work,'" so-called, is an aggravated case of Hamletism—the despondency of impotence, broken into by fits of slothful activity, while all around a seething world calls for virile action. It is in the fitness of things that the Salem house of the seven gables should be purchased for "settlement work."

And yet there are people who prate of things happening by accident.

UNION AGENT FINED FOR "SMARTNESS."

Denver, June 23.—Thomas T. Hill, identified with the labor unions at the time of the strike in the Denver & Rio Grande shops at Burnham, has been fined $200 and sentenced to ninety days in the county jail by Judge Lewis of the federal bench. Hill was convicted of fraudulent use of the mails.

While watching the sub-getting contest between New York State and California do not yourself be idle. Push the S. L. P. propaganda.

SOCIALISM AND CULTURE

ONLY THE TRIUMPH OF SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES RENDER DEVELOPMENT OF FACULTIES POSSIBLE.

A harmonious, well-rounded development of physical and mental powers, a deep concern in the questions relating to nature and society, a philosophical bent of mind, i. e., the search after the highest truths for their own sakes—none of these could be found under circumstances where production is carried on by crude methods except among those classes who remained free from the necessity of toil. Until the commencement of the era of machinery this was possible only by throwing upon others the burden of labor, by exploiting them. The most ideologic, the most philosophic race that history has yet recorded, the only society of thinkers and artists, devoted to science and art for their own sakes was the Athenian aristocracy, the slaveholding landlords of Athens.

Among them all labor, whether slave or free, was degrading; and justly so. It was no presumption on the part of Socrates when he said: "Traders and mechanics lack culture; they have no leisure, and without leisure no good education is possible. They only learn what their occupation requires of them; knowledge itself has no attraction for them. They take up arithmetic only for the sake of trade, not for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of numbers. It is not given to them to see higher. The merchant and mechanic say: "The pleasure derived from honor and from knowledge is of no value when compared with money-making.' However able smiths, carpenters, and shoemakers may be in their own trade, most of them are animated only with the souls of slaves; they know not the beautiful, the good, or the just."

The economic development has progressed greatly since those days; the division and subdivision of labor has reached a point undreamt of then; and the increment taken by the system of production for sale has driven both the former exploiters and cultured people into the class of producers. Not unlike the mechanics and the farmers, the rich also, are wholly taken up with their business. They do not assemble in gymnasiums and academies, but in stock exchanges and markets; the speculations in which they are absorbed do not concern the questions of truth and justice, but the prices of wool, whiskey-trust stock, corporation bonds, and dividends or coupons. These are the speculative thoughts that consume their mental activities. After these "labors" they have neither strength nor taste for any but the most groveling amusements.

On the other hand, as far as the cultured classes are concerned, their education has become a merchandise. They, too, have neither time nor stimulus to indulge in disinterested researches after truth, or to strive after an ideal. Each one buries himself in his specialty, and considers every minute lost that is spent in learning something that cannot be reduced to dollars and cents. Hence the movement, which is becoming quite general, and in which the New York "Sun" has taken conspicuous lead, to abolish public colleges, or to remove the study of Greek and Latin from existing ones. Whatever the pedagogic grounds may be upon which this movement seeks to place itself, the real reason for it is the vulgar and vulgarizing desire to have the youth taught only such things as are "useful," i. e., such things as can be converted into money.

Even among scientific men and artists, the instinct after a harmonious development in all directions is perceptibly losing ground. On all sides specialists are springing up. Science and art are degraded to the level of a trade. What Socrates once said of the mechanics, now holds good of these. Philosophy is on the decline—that is to say, within the classes that are here considered.

In the meantime a new sort of labor has sprung up—machine labor; and a new class—the proletariat.

The machine robs labor of all intellectual activity. The workingman at a machine needs no longer to think; all he has to do is silently obey the machine. The machine dictates to him what he has to do; he has become an appendage to it. What is said of the machine holds good also, although to a slighter extent, of handicraft; the division and subdivision of labor in the production of a single article, which was once brought forth by a single man, among innumerable workingmen, establishes the same conditions and paves the way for the introduction of machinery.

The first result of the monotony and absence of intellectual activity in the work of the proletarian is to dull his mind.

The second result is that he is driven to revolt against excessive hours of work. To him labor is not identical with life; life commences only when his labor is at an end. To those workingmen to whom labor and life were identical, freedom of labor meant freedom of life. The workingman, however, who can be said to live, i. e., enjoy life only when he does not work, can enjoy freedom of life only by being free from labor. As a matter of course, the efforts of this class of workers cannot be directed towards freeing themselves from all work. Labor is the condition precedent for life. But their efforts will necessarily be directed towards reducing their hours of work far enough to leave them time to live.

This is one of the principal sources of the struggle on the part of the modern proletariat to shorten the hours of work; a struggle which would have had no meaning to the mechanics and the farmers of former social systems. The struggle of the proletariat for shorter hours is not aimed at economic advantages, small or large, such as arise in wages or the reduction of the number of the unemployed; the struggle for shorter hours is a struggle for life.

A third result is that machine labor is deprived of mental activity. The intellectual powers of the proletariat are not exhausted by their labor as are the intellectual powers of those workers who are not lashed to the machine; with the proletarian the intellectual powers lie fallow or are suspended during work. For this reason the craving of the proletarian to exercise his mind outside of his hours of work is strong. One of the most remarkable phenomena in modern society is the thirst for knowledge displayed by the proletariat. While all other classes kill their time with the most unintellectual pastimes, the proletarian displays a passion for intellectual culture. Only he who has had opportunity to move among the proletariat can have any adequate conception of the ambition of its members to learn and enlighten themselves. But even he who stands far away may have some inkling thereof if he compares the papers, magazines, books, and pamphlets that circulate among the workingmen with those that are current in higher circles.

But, above all, this thirst for knowledge is entirely unselfish with the workingman. The worker at a machine will not be able to raise his income through the knowledge he may acquire. In seeking truth he does so for its own sake, not for the sake of material profit. Accordingly, he does not limit himself to any one domain of knowledge; he tries to embrace the whole; he seeks to understand the whole of society and the whole world. The hardest problems attract him most; carried on by this instinct he often loses himself in the clouds.

It is not the possession of knowledge, but the desire to acquire it that constitutes the philosopher. It is among the despised and ignorant class of the modern proletariat that the philosophical spirit of the most brilliant members of the Athenian aristocracy is revived. But the free development of this spirit is not possible in modern society. The proletariat is without means to instruct itself; it is deprived of opportunities for systematic study; it is exposed to all the dangers and inconveniences of planless self-instruction; above all it lacks sufficient leisure. Science and art remain to the proletariat a promised land, which it looks upon from a distance, which it struggles to possess, but which it cannot yet enter.

Only the triumph of Socialism can render accessible to the proletariat all the sources of culture; only the triumph of Socialism can make possible the reduction of the necessary hours of work to such a point that the workingman can enjoy leisure enough to acquire all the knowledge that he desires. The capitalist system of production awakens the desire for knowledge in the breast of the proletariat; only the Socialist system of production can satisfy it.

It is not the "Freedom of Labor" but the freedom from labor, such as machinery will make possible in a Socialist Commonwealth, that will bestow upon **mankind freedom** of life, freedom to en**gage in science** and art, freedom to de**light in the no**blest pursuits.

Those whose business takes them frequently to the General Post Office and Federal Building in this city note each morning a line of some 300 or more applicants for naturalization left to cool their heels in the corridors. Inquiry elicits the information that, barring accidents, some 20 may be admitted each day. Yet all are ordered to appear daily, under penalty of losing their papers. It looks like a deliberate attempt to tire out earnest and ambitious immigrants, and disgust them with the privileges of citizenship in this "great and glorious republic."

Let no day pass without trying to get one man started on the road to the Socialist Republic.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is very clear that the Socialist program will go to smash against the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people.

UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Inasmuch as the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people will revolt against the idea of confiscation.

U. S.—Confiscation? For instance?

B. J.—The Socialists will, for instance, tell you point blank that they mean to appropriate the railroads without indemnifying their owners.

U. S.—Suppose they did?

B. J.—That is confiscation, and confiscation is an immoral, an irreligious and an un-law-abiding act; and no moral religious and law-abiding people like the Americans would countenance such a thing.

U. S. (after a pause)—What is the name of the Austrian village in which you were born?

B. J. (very haughtily)—I want you to understand that not only was I born here and my parents, too, but all my four grand-parents, and all their grand-parents were born in this country; we are of pure Mayflower, law-abiding, religious extraction, and New England stock.

U. S.—Then you all descend from the neighborhood where Bunker Hill Monument now stands?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—How much indemnity did our ancestors pay King George when they took the colonies away from him?

B. J.—Indemnity?!?

U. S.—Yes, my sweet preacher of sweet "religiousness" and "law-abidingness,"—"indemnity."

B. J.—You must be crazy.

U. S.—Were not our ancestors "religious" and "law-abiding"?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Did not King George own these colonies?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And were they not yanked away from him?

B. J.—Certainly! And wasn't that right?

U. S.—You see, I am a Socialist; you are a perambulating lump of anti-Socialism, which is to say of "religiousness" and "law-abidingness." Tell me how much indemnity our ancestors paid King George for having yanked his property from him? According to you, for a people to take a thing without giving the owner indemnity is "irreligious" and "un-law-abiding." King George owned the colonies; they were taken from him; and our ancestors who did the taking were, as you declare, "religious" and "law-abiding." It follows that they must have indemnified him.

B. J. remains stupefied.

U. S.—You don't seem to hear (yelling in his ear). The indemnity! The indemnity! How much indemnity did King George get?

B. J. (exasperated)—None! Hang you; none!

U. S.—And yet our ancestors were religious and law-abiding!

B. J.—Stop bantering me. Tell me how it is. I don't quite understand it. Was it irreligious and un-law-abiding on the part of our ancestors not to indemnify King George?

U. S.—No; it was right. If they had, it would have been stupid and criminal. You don't indemnify the highway robber for the stolen goods you take back from him, do you?

B. J.—Nixy.

U. S.—Neither does a nation. The question is simply this: Does the American people need the railroads to live? If they do, the railroads can be and must be appropriated, just the same as the colonies were, without indemnity. Moreover, such appropriation is eminently just. The present owners of the railroads and all other machinery and land needed by the people, never produced them. To take this property is but to restore it to its owners. The deep-dyed irreligiousness and un-law-abidingness lies on the side of the thieves who stole the people's heritage and are now seeking to keep it, and on the side of those who seek to uphold the plunderers.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

The People
New York

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE WEAPON WITH WHICH TO ABOLISH CAPITALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find three dollars for three yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People. I have been a reader of the paper for years and find that it tells the truth every time.

I am in sympathy with the S. L. P. and its principles. I have been out of work for pretty much the greater time the past two years, but that is all the more reason why I should do what I can to bring about the overthrow of the capitalist system which is responsible for the misery of the working class. I find that the workers around here are starting to think and I hope to get some more of them reading the Weekly People.

A. Z.

So. Sharon, Pa., June 23.

W. F. OF M. SAME AS A. F. OF L.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I distributed copies of the May Day issue of the Weekly People and find that the boys liked the paper, but not many are so fixed that they can subscribe. I hope to get some of them later on.

There is a local of the W. F. of M. here. They adopted the old preamble of the I. W. W., but didn't live up to it. They confined their efforts to organizing the miners, smeltermen, and millmen. They didn't care to organize the teamsters, nor the town workers, saying "those people have no business in a miners' union." They claimed that "those people" caused a lot of trouble in Goldfield, and they wanted nothing to do with them here. They are a little job trust just like the A. F. of L.

P. I. Oneer.

Pioneer, Nev., June 13.

THE "DE LEONITE" CRY RUNNING TO SEED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After the Socialist Labor Party exposed the political crookedness of the Socialist Party in the late St. Louis municipal elections, in which Emil Simon, S. P. member, ran for member of the Board of Education on the S. P. and Republican tickets, and Owen Miller, S. P. member, ran for member of the Board of Freeholders on the S. P., Democratic and Republican tickets, a number of the Socialist party members demanded an investigation by their Local. At once they were met with cries of "Treason" and "De Leonism," flung at them by the bosses of the S. P. Chief among these shouters was G. A. Hoehn, the ex-deputy sheriff. He worked himself into a violent spasm in which he could only utter "De Leonites!" "De Leonites!" He acted as though he were pursued by a De Leon spirit much like Bill Sykes is haunted.

The S. P. men who wanted an inquiry could get no satisfaction in their Central Committee, so an indignation meeting was called. Resolutions were adopted to prefer charges, and have the charter of Local St. Louis repealed. A number of members from the different Ward Clubs signed these resolutions, and they were sent to the N. E. C. at Chicago. But, as was to be expected, the answer came back from Chicago that the N. E. C. had no jurisdiction over the State Committee in Missouri, and referred the complaining members to their State Committee.

The local S. P. men will apply to this latter court, but, as the same gang controls the State Committee that runs the Central Committee, the appellants will come in for another round of abuse and insult.

Joseph Scheidler.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16.

PIERSON SENDS EIGHTEEN SUBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find two subs to "Der Arbeiter" one to the Daily and seventeen to the Weekly People, with money order for same.

Two more street meetings have been held with a sale of nine books and fifty Peoples. During the past week three applications were secured for membership in the 14th Ward Branch, S. L. P. of Chicago, and if all goes well more will follow during the coming week.

Chas. Pierson.

Chicago, Ill., June 24.

A METHOD TO SECURE "PEOPLE" READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On the occasion of the visit of the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party to New Haven on June 13, I gave, in the discussion which followed his remarks to the Section members, my idea as to what should be the course of proceeding for the much mooted question—the circulation of The People. I was advised to write you concerning the matter.

Briefly, two facts stand forth: the necessity of cash to run the paper, and the desirability of getting the paper in the hands of the general public. Subscriptions seem to lag, hence it has been necessary to appeal to the members of the party and those interested for cash to keep The People going. The response to previous appeals has been about $5,000 in the last three years. This has accomplished the primary object of providing funds for the maintenance of the paper, but fails of its full benefit, as many will contribute in cash and solace themselves with the idea that they have fulfilled their duty.

Now, suppose that instead of the $5,000 flowing into the treasury and being absorbed in the expenses of the paper, it had been made to provide readers for the paper also. For instance, if a member feels he can contribute $1 he should take two names of persons he believed might be interested or might become interested in the principles of Socialism and forward their names for a six months' subscription to The People, keeping a record of the time when they were sent in, and either turning the record over to the Section or making it his business to endeavor to obtain a paid renewal directly from them when the six months are expired. Don't you think the list of subscribers would go with leaps and bounds toward the 500 per week which would put The People on a paying basis?

Of course, under the present capitalist system, which keeps many members more or less migratory in their habits, to carry this out in all its fulness would be impossible, but the generality of the members, who must have acquaintances who might become interested, could by this method accomplish the double purpose of providing funds for the paper and readers also, which, in the words of an old saying is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

C. B. Wells.

New Haven, Conn., June 21.

PROTEST AND ANSWER.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was instructed by Local 272, I. W. W., to forward to you for publication the inclosed findings which were reported to this Local by the committee elected on May 27th, 1909, for the purpose as stated in the findings.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 5.

F. Velarde.

Phoenix, Ariz.,
June 5th, 1909.

Hall of Local 272, I. W. W.

This Committee was elected to make inquiries as to the truth of the articles in the Daily People of April 16th, 1909, and Weekly People of April 24th, and May 22nd, 1909.

As to the action of the I. W. W. in the city election of May 4th, 1909, this Committee examined all records of this Local, which was organized Feb. 25th, 1906, and we find

First, That Charles E. McGarr is not now, or has ever been, a member of this organization; that he did not and has not attended our meetings; that he never spoke, in public, in halls or on the street or on any occasion whatever, has taken no part in labor agitation; nor has he ever been a member of either of the Socialist parties.

He was a member of the Police Department. In the line of his duty the working man received fair treatment at his hands. The same is his record in several other positions, which he has held as a peace officer.

Secondly, That this Local took no part whatever in the said election, though some of our members worked for the election of McGarr for the reasons above stated.

Thirdly, Being well acquainted with all persons connected with the Labor movement in this place for the last number of years, also having made searching inquiries of members of the S. L. P. and S. P., we fail to find any one who answers to the initials of L. A.

This Committee would recommend that these findings be sent for publication to the Daily and Weekly People, the Socialist Party press, and also the capitalist press of this city.

Secretary—John Hanlon.
John Taneri.
Chairman—F. Velarde.

II.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 14, 1909.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With regard to the statements made by the committee of the Phoenix Local 272, I. W. W., concerning Chas. McCarr, I would say that one of their members, named Ford, said at one of their public meetings: "Charley is going to be elected. The Democrats are going to nominate him, and we are going to support him."

At their meeting on the City Hall plaza, their speaker, named Elders, a member of their organization, said: "If we had all our members in Phoenix we could very nearly elect him (C. McGarr). We would require but few outside votes."

This is proof positive that the organization was supporting McGarr. The dissenting members' duty was to have taken exception right there, but not a voice was raised against this statement.

I heard McGarr say that he was a member of the Prescott, Ariz., Local, I. W. W.

L. A.

O, UPRIGHT CAPITALISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The experiences of the State of Nevada lately with a big mining company over bullion taxes, gives one another insight of the Mallockian virtues of the Capitalist Class. The Grand Jury of Elmeralda County has indicted a number of prominent Pennsylvanians, among them Senator Oliver, for contempt to defraud the commonweatlh out of bullion taxes.

For the year of 1908, the Pittsburg-Silver-Peak Mining Co. reported to the state tax officials their net profit as $25,000. It is alleged that the company then reported their net profit to the stockholders as $500,000.

This is as bad an attempt to cheat Nevada as the one which succeeded in the case of the Sugar Trust and the U. S. government.

G. I. Sherwood.

Sparks, Nev., June 16.

BANNER DAY AT SWEDES' PICNIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The greatest propaganda day in the year for Swedish S. L. P. men in Chicago is at the Swedish midsummer festival which is held in Elliott's Park. For four years past the active members have mustered for that day. Each succeeding year has seen an almost new set of militants, due to the fact that many had to seek work in distant cities. Some have dropped out, but others have always been recruited.

This year, on Sunday, June 20, sixteen picked members sold 650 copies of "Arbetaren" at five cents per copy, or $32.50 in all. Of this, $19.50 goes to "Arbetaren," and the "newspaper" boys decided to give the profit $13.00 to the agitation fund of the Central Committee. We also had about 100 copies Weekly People.

Adolf S. Carm.

Chicago, June 22.

KANSAS CITY NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Kansas City, S. L. P., started street meetings on June 13. That the sentiment favorable to the S. L. P. in Kansas City is strong and healthy is easily seen by the attitude of the audience during the meeting. We held six meetings from June 13 to 20 and our sales of literature during the week amounted to $1.90 or thirty-six five cent pamphlets and two ten cent ones. We shall do what we can to increase this, and also to get our party press more widely read. We have ordered twenty copies of the Weekly People to be sent regularly and will increase the number of copies as we go along.

That we have local slanderers of the S. L. P. goes without saying. Many of these appeared in the past. Their slanders have been run down and the S. L. P. still lives in Kansas City, Mo. Nature furnishes flies, not perhaps for the special purpose of depositing specks on works of art, but when this is done by the flies the master painter knows we can easily take a cloth and rub these fly-specks away. Now the S. L. P. has always and at all times advocated the unifying of the forces of labor, and will continue along the same line, knowing full well that only that organization which can and does overcome its enemies is fit to survive.

The industrial crisis is in full sway in Kansas City. Note a few fragmentary facts. In speaking to a foreman of a machine shop, he informs me that after inserting an adv. for two machinists he had at least fifty applicants for the jobs.

The writer, in seeking a job as a common laborer, found on answering the adv. from seven to eight applicants present when he appeared.

In going around the employment offices, it is found that the railroads are paying $1.35 a day, thirteen and one-half cents per hour.

That the applicants for jobs are consuming the time of the agencies, is evidenced by the fact that Koenig and Hopkins, railroad labor agency, 916 Union avenue, have a pink pasteboard card, 24x30 inches, on which is printed in large letters: "We don't want harvest hands, so don't waste your time asking questions." "Nothing but old-timers wanted for Colorado."

"So you don't need any harvest hands, eh?" I asked, having time to waste.

"Well, that is what that sign says," growled the clerk at the employment agency.

The hod-carriers of Kansas City are on strike for forty cents per hour. All of the pure and simple unionists of the building trades are at work, thus aiding the the employers, and the organized employers are in high glee to know that the pure and simple labor unionists are whipping the workers.

A word to the traveling S. L. P. men. When you come to Kansas City don't go through without calling. Come to Room 509, Long Building, 131 West Sixth street.

Chas. Rogers.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.

INVADES THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find $1 to pay for one yearly sub to the Weekly People. This time it is my next door neighbor from whom I secured the dollar. I kept on supplying him with the Weekly People for several months and finally got him to subscribe. He told me that he always takes The People along with him to work and that several of his shop mates read it eagerly. This shows that The People is doing good work.

I happened to stroll into the office of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" the other day. A young man in the office asked me if I would not subscribe to Wilshire's Magazine, telling me that Wilshire is offering a trip around the world to the person getting the most subs., and that he wanted to take the trip. I informed him that I knew Wilshire too well and did not consider him any more a Socialist than I did Hearst, and in a many respects regarded him beneath Hearst, as Hearst at least comes out and denounces Socialism and admits that he is for the perpetuation of the present system, while Wilshire prates about the trusts but still runs all kinds of schemes in order to catch pennies of freaks that are infesting the so-called Socialist party.

"Well," said the young man, "you don't mean to say that the Socialist party is not a Socialist party, and that Wilshire is not a sincere Socialist?" When I told him that I meant exactly what I said he thought I had a lot of nerve to come into the enemy's camp and speak myself freely.

Then followed what I expected: a tirade against "Danny," as they call De Leon. There was no term black enough that they did not apply to De Leon. Finally I was introduced to Barney Berlyn. He began to tell me what an important part he has played in the Socialist Movement. He was telling me that in 1884 the Socialist Labor Party, at its national convention, had put itself on record as favoring the taking up of arms against the capitalist class. When I told him that the Socialist Labor Party did not appear as a political party until 1887, and then only with a mayoralty candidate in New York city, and that before that time, and even after there were Sections in different cities where they held joint meetings and debates with the Anarchistic groups, he tried to make me believe that I did not know anything about the history of the Socialist Movement of America, and advised me to read Hillquit's "History of the Socialist Movement" of this country. I told him that I knew Hillquit for the last nineteen years, and would take his word no more than I would a Hindu faker's.

Then we switched to the S. P. "big vote," and the downfall of the I. W. W. Berlyn admitted that he had no use for any economic movement, and that he had always fought against the S. T. & L. A., and also against the I. W. W. On my asking him why he is so active in the Cigar Makers' Union he acknowledged that it was his bread and butter.

I finally got him where I wanted him when he admitted that the ballot is not all sufficient, and that when the S. P. elects its entire ticket they will have to resort to force. When I asked him how he was going to get hold of arms when the capitalist class would be in control both economically and politically, he gave me no answer.

Scratch a pure and simpler and you have an Anarchist, and scratch an Anarchist and you have a supporter and upholder of the capitalist system. Away with such fakers and freaks! they are only in the way of progress. Spread the literature of the Socialist Labor Party; expose the so-called Socialist and self-appointed leaders of the proletariat. Deliver the message of revolutionary Socialism by getting readers for the Daily and Weekly People.

D. Rudnick.

Kenosha, Wis., June 22.

SUE'S "THE IRON COLLAR."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That book of Eugene Sue, "The Iron Collar," translated from the original French and which you have just published ought to be distributed in every town where that modern society, known as the "United Ancient Order of the Druids," is in existence. While I have read many books bearing on the ancient Druids, I have never read any that gave the cause for the existence of the organization until I read this work of Sue's, "The Iron Collar." Perhaps none of the writers could feel, or had the experience of a slave, galled under the yoke of slavery and trying to free himself and fellow slaves, as Sue did.

While the "Ancient Order" does not recommend any books for their members to read, it leaves a good field for the S. L. P. members to canvas. By all means they ought not to miss this great opportunity. Should the book be read by the light of these times, it ought to make a conscious slave out of every workingman who reads it, and ninety per cent. of the members that are in that organization are wage workers trying to better their conditions, but are doing it in the dark.

Chas. Wilson.

New Orleans, La., June 20.

GIRARD, KANS., BUSINESS SOCIALISM IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed is a letter I just received, informing me that the Girard Manufacturing Co., Girard, Kansas, of which I am a shareholder, has been in the hands of receivers for about eight months. It shows how the "shining lights" of the Socialist Party manage to live off the membership of that party.

In the latter part of 1905, while I was getting subscriptions for the "Appeal to Reason," a few of the "shining lights" Socialists of Girard, Kansas, formed a corporation, known as the Girard Manufacturing Company. A. W. Lovejoy, a prominent Socialist Party man, also a chemist, invented a cooking compound which he named "Nutol," made of cottonseed oil. It was this product which the Socialist Corporation began to handle. Then came Nutreto, a kind of coffee as the second product. These were the two products the company was to deal in.

Through my getting subs. for the "Appeal," the managers of the G. M. Co., A. W. Lovejoy, C. N. Richardson and a few more, began to send me letters and statements showing what a "big thing" the "Company" was. They also sent me a sample of their "Nutol," which proved satisfactory. In the latter part of June, 1906, I decided to take one share ($10) of stock to help the concern along, thinking it was run by Socialists. But after the unity question came up and the world was shown what the Socialist Party was composed of, I dropped it and the "Appeal," and took up the "Weekly People" as the paper for the workers to read. I then began to boost the S. L. P.

After about three years I paid no more attention to the G. M. Co., but I still received communications from them. The enclosed letter plainly means that if I do not contribute to the Socialist Party schemers, so that they may buy their company from the receivers, I may consider my previous investment void. This shows again what kind of men run the S. P. But their time will soon be up, as the members of the S. P. are finding out the principles of the S. P. and of the S. L. P., and will soon desert their capitalist leaders and rally under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

H. D. Frohlich.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16.

[The circular letter of the Girard Manufacturing Company signed by Henry Vincent is in this office for inspection.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

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OF
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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The gentlemen would be only too glad if that report, even though it makes a monkey of him, were published. There are people so vainglorious that they are delighted if they see anyone take notice of them—even if the notice be a kick. In this instance the individual is not worth the space.

G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—There was no mistake in the Letter-Box answer. Neither the translation of the "Silver Cross" that has just gone through the Daily People, nor any other translation of that work has ever before been published in The People. There is in existence, published by another establishment, a ten-year ago re-print of a very old translation of that story. See Translator's Preface to the first story of the series upon these old attempted translations. The present translation is now going through the press and will be in book form in the course of next month. When it appears get it and compare it with the copy of the old re-print which you have. You will then discover why this translation had to be made. The translation in the old reprint is slovenly, in many places seriously defective.

"READER," NEW YORK—There can be no doubt in the matter. The collection of caricatures of Germans, known as "Volkszeitung Germans," are trying, as they have tried all along, to kill the "Call." The "Volkszeitung Germans" must be kicking themselves black and blue. Their specific interest in bringing about the split of ten years ago was to prevent the birth of the Daily People. They knew it would take the English Movement out of their stupid hands; for another thing, they feared loss of pence from a daily English paper. Now, through the split, there are two such dailies; and, what is worse, one of them, the "Call," browses on the Volkszeitung Corporation preserve. The Jonases and Nagels might forgive loss of control of the English Movement—but loss of cash! That's mortal sin. The Daily People they can't kill, despite all they may or did do; the "Call" is nearer enough, they think, to their club to hit it on the head. Ten to one there are now prowling among the Germans, agents of Alexander Jonas and Herman Schleuter, scattering all sorts of calumnies against some one or other who seeks to keep the "Call" alive, and making the Germans believe that the said person is anti-German, etc.,—precisely as they did against De Leon and the Daily People. As to the other matters we know not.

D. T. J., ORLANDO, FLA.—A stenographic report was taken and published of the second convention of the I. W. W.—Next question next week.

W. A., DENVER, COLO.—The name of the paper was the "Workmen's Advocate." It was originally started in New Haven, about 1884; was then transferred to New York. It was discontinued when the Weekly People, which took its place, was started in April of 1891. The Daily People was started on July 1, 1900, the Weekly continuing as a weekly. The present Editor of the Daily and Weekly People was appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party and took charge of the Weekly in November, 1892. He was elected Editor of the Daily by the S. L. P. national convention of 1900, when the Daily was started, and confirmed by the general vote of the Party. He has been re-elected by the two subsequent conventions, and reconfirmed by the general vote.

H. N., VALPARAISO, IND.—The literary and scientific value of Arthur Morrow Lewis's Garrick Theatre lectures—that is those that we have seen—is quite fair, in the sense that they popularize matters of history not generally known. They do so in language that compares favorably with many lectures of that kind.

E. S. J., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Whenever you hear anyone say: "The S. L. P. is trying to run" this or that, you may be sure you have to deal with a freak or a fraud, usually with a cross between the two. It is an attempt to substitute a personal issue for an argument. It is an attempt to run away from an argument that the freak-fraud feels beaten by. A sane man, who is not a fraud, will gladly be "run" by, that is, give in to the superior argument. The freak-fraud will not. Soon as you refute him, however courteously, he yells: "I won't be run by you." It will be a symptom of the Movement's vigor when such people will not receive a hearing, just as it is a sign of the Movement's present weakness that such people do get a hearing. It is the whooping-cough stage of a Movement.—Next question next week.

J. F. G., ST. JEAN, MANITOBA, CANADA—"Uncle Sam" and "Brother Jonathan" in the Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan dialogues are both allegorical characters. Uncle Sam symbolizes the genius of America—well informed, clear-headed, alert, aggressive, uncompromising, straightforward, Brother Jonathan symbolizes the mutton head, slow thinker, unballasted, easily stuffed by stuffers of false information, full of superstitions, his head a wilderness of weeds in which ever fresh weeds crop up as fast as the old ones are hoed down. In the days of the American Revolution, the legend runs, there was a dull fellow who used to ply George Washington with questions, and whom Washington called Brother Jonathan. The Brother Jonathan in The People dialogues was taken from that.

"S.," LONDON ENG.—No; we do not consider you a bore—"sanguinary," or otherwise. Your suggestions have received careful attention. Some have been called to the attention of our assistants. Others, tho' correct, are only metaphysically so. Circumstances will not allow them. Proposed articles will be acceptable. In criticising, always remember this office is not blessed with a single Bernard Shaw. We have no "Superman" here.

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA.—Marx's statement to the effect that only the bona fide Labor Movement can set on foot the true party of Labor occurs in a conversation he had with a German workingman, Hamann. The conversation appeared in a pamphlet publishing it. The fact has often been stated in these columns.—Next question next week.

S. A., BERKELEY, CALIF.; D. J., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; F. R., ANDOVER, O.; W. W. C., OXFORD, ENG.; F. L. S., PITTSBURG, PA.; C. W., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; M. D. F., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.; T. T., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; S. A., BERKELEY, CALIF.—Matter received.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

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In order to clean out the stock we offer 100 pamphlets for one dollar, each hundred lot assorted as follows:

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8 *The Trusts.*
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Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall place, New York City, on SUNDAY morning, July 4, at 10 o'clock.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquartetrs, on Wednesday evening, June 23, with Butterworth in the chair. Members present: Lafferty, Schwartz, Deutsch, Rosenberg, Butterworth, Malmberg, Hall and Lechner. Absent and excused: Ball and Schrafft. Absent, Kihn and Gollerstepper.

The minutes of the previous session were adoptetd as read.

Financial Report. Income, $91.30; expenditures, $117.63.

The national secretary reported having visited Section New Haven, and Bridgeport, Conn., in behalf of organization work, the attendance at both meetings being good. The members of the former Section resolved to give a good account of themselves. In the latter Section re-organization was effected with seventeen members, and the Section will carry on effective work.

Correspondence:—From Pennsylvania S. E. C., engaging W. H. Carroll as organizer in that state; W. H. Carroll, application as member-at-large to the N. E. C., accepted upon motion of Deutsch and Hall: El Paso County, Colo., seconding proposed amendments of Section New York; Essex County, N. J., on the same matter; Lansing, Mich., remitting on N. A. F. matter; Milwaukee, Wis., regarding Section matters; Portland, Ore., reporting the expulsion of Wm. Mitchell, for treason and conduct unbecoming a member; Providence, R. I., regarding success of excursion, and agitation matters; New Bedford, Mass., requesting De Leon to lecture there in the near future; Cleveland, Ohio, election of officers; Troy, N. Y., requesting a German speaker for a meeting to be held on July 4; St. Louis, Mo., sending an official ballot of the recent election proving that S. P. candidates had fused with the Democratic and Republican parties, and sending resolution to be referred to the N. E. C.; Chicago, Ill., inquiring as to the amendments proposed by them; Wm. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., regarding general condition of the Socialist movement in that city; May Fudge, Terre Haute, Ind., requesting information as to the organizatiton of Sections; A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass., informing National Office of his intention to attend N. E. C. session, and to visit Sections in Massachusetts en route; John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio, reporting his work in Chicago, and informing National Office of his intention to attend N. E. C. session, also requesting that meeting be arranged at Hartford, Conn., for him; Harlem Section, Italian Socialist Federation, regarding Mexican refugees; Editor "Nepakarat," N. Y. city, sending mailing list for National Office files; International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, informing the Party of the next session of the Bureau, and requesting that our representative be present; Denver, Colo., election of officers; Colorado S. E. C., general Party matters; Virginia S. E. C., ordering stamps and informing National Office that Ed Schade, N. E. C. member, would be unable to attend next session of the N. E. C.; Indiana S. E. C., regarding engagement of Chas. Pierson as organizer and canvasser in the state during the summer months; S. J. French, Chicago, Ill., regarding conditions in the state and plans for improving same; Virginia S. E. C., reporting on national campaign fund lists; Washington S. E. C., reporting reasons why no electoral ticket was in the field at last election; Detroit, Mich., reporting activity and prospects for German branch organization; Carl Oberheu, Kansas City, M., regarding meeting at Granite, Okla., W. H. Carroll, Philadelphia, Pa., regarding agitation in that city.

Adjournment 10 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

ILLINOIS SOCIALISTS ROLL UP SLEEVES.

To Secure Subscriptions for the Daily and Weekly People—Elect New Officers.

Chicago, June 29.—At the general meeting of Section Cook County, Socialist Labor Party, held last Sunday afternoon a new State Executive Committee and Section officers were elected for the ensuing term. The newly elected State Executive Committee consists of D. Rudnik, M. Lederman, A. Lingenfelter, A. Carm, C. Larson, I. Friedmann and T. M. Davis. S. J. French was chosen as State Secretary. Plans were discussed for future progress and for pushing the work of getting subscriptions for the S. L. P. press during the coming contest between Illinois and Massachusetts.

J. Bobinsky was re-elected Organizer of the Section with A. Carm as financial secretary, and F. Kuchenbecker as literary agent. A. Carm was authorized to go over the line into a Wisconsin town to do some work of which he will no doubt presently give good report.

The new S. E. C. of Illinois hopes to accomplish considerable this term. Members and friends throughout the state are asked to note and stand ready to encourage and co-operate.

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund the past week totaled $22.70, from the following contributors:

I. W. W., Newport News, Va.	10.00
R. S. Chalmers, Okl'homa City	1.00
Tony Enos, Eureka, Cal.	1.00
A. W. McLean, Eureka, Cal.	1.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal. ..	2.00
A. F. Stone, Callahan, Cal. ..	1.00
Leo Muller, Potholes, Cal. ..	.20
Dr. S. Rosensweig, New York	1.00
M. Lechner, New York	1.00
E. W. Collins, Spirit Lake, Id'o	3.00
John Kenny, No And'v'r, Mass	1.00
M. Probst, Mason City, Ia. ..	.50
Total	22.70
Previously acknowledged ..	4,789.34
Grand total	$4,812.04

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session with Jerene in the chair. All members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, re National Campaign Fund lists, acknowledging money for due stamps; from Schmidt, Roanoke, giving names of delegates to State Convention to be held in Newport News, July 4th; from Schade, Newport News, ordering stamps and notifying S. E. C. of the election of an auditing committee for the State books.

Committee on Arrangements for State Convention reported that they had engaged the Rosenbaum Hall for that purpose, convention to be called to order at 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, July 4.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

Adjournment followed.

F. Buxton.

SECTION BOSTON, NOTICE!

A regular meeting of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on THURSDAY, July 1, at 694 Washington street, Boston. All members should attend without fail.

J. Schneider, Organizer.

ATTENTION, GREATER BOSTON!

A mass open air meeting, at which James T. Hunter, of New York, will speak, will be held in People's Park, Roslindale, SUNDAY, afternoon, July 4th, at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of Boston and Somerville Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, Boston Section Lettish S. L. Federation, Cambridge Karl Marx Club and Scandinavian Socialist Clubs of Boston. The Park will be open all day. Admission free. Refreshments for sale.

Take a Washington Grove or East Walpole car from Dudley street terminal; get off at Beech street, entrance to the Park is at Grand View street.

ST. LOUIS PICNIC.

A grand picnic will be given by Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, on SUNDAY, July 4, at Wolz's Grove.

Take Cherokee car south to end. Change to Lakewood car to grove. Admission ten cents.

SECTION ERIE COUNTY'S (N. Y.) PICNIC.

Buffalo workingmen and friends and members of the Socialist Labor Party are invited to take part in the Picnic to be given by Section Erie County, N. Y., on July 5, at Kelly Park, Military Road and City Line. Dancing, good music, and refreshments. Admission ten cents. Take Niagara Falls car.

N. Y. LOOK OUT!

Or California Will Distance You in the Subscription Contest.

We are just beginning to hear from California in the New York-California sub-getting contest, and if our New York State friends are going to "walk rings around" our California friends, they will have to get a move on. The New York-California contest ends July 3, so that there remain seven days in which the New Yorkers can redeem themselves.

June 27 saw the start of the contest between the State of Washington and New Jersey. Their contest ends July 10. Following them the schedule is:

July 4—Illinois-Massachusetts.
July 11—Oregon-Rhode Island.
July 18—Texas-Pennsylvania.

The other contestants will be announced from week to week.

Those sending two or more subscriptions during the week were:

Charles Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	18
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash.	7
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	7
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
Section Denver, Colo.	3
D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass.	2
J. Hammer, New York	6
R. Katz, Middletown, N. Y.	7
Section Kings County, N. Y.	8
J. Crannell, Schenectady, N. Y. ..	4
H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal.	4
Chas. Bock, San Francisco, Cal. ..	4
T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. ..	3
A. Szep, So. Sharon, Pa.	3
W. H. Carroll, Philadelphia, Pa. ..	2
P. Law, Topeka, Kans.	2
A. Anderson, Astoria, Ore	3
J. Isaack, Cincinnati, O.	3
S. Bailey, Delta, Colo.	2
Section El Paso Co., Colo.	2
S. Kaucher, No. Yakima, Wash.	2
J. Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn.	2
J. Staley, Hedley, B. C.	2
L. Olson, Tacoma, Wash.	2
J. Murray, Pontiac, Mich.	2
K. Georgevitch, Bridgeport, Conn. ..	2
P. Merquelin, Plainfield, N. J.	2
O. W. Nelson, Houston, Texas	2

Prepaid Cards sold: Sydney Armer, San Francisco, Cal., $4.00; G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., $5.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

That offer of "Ideal City," and "Flashlights"—the two sent postpaid for thirty-five cents, still holds good. Canvass your friends and fellow workers for orders. This offer will hold good as long as the stock lasts. How long will it last? That will depend on how fast the orders come in; we have a considerable stock of both books and we need the room they now occupy. Rush in the orders. Several of our friends have been so well pleased with this bargain offer that they have duplicated their orders.

The next Sue story to appear in book form, "The Silver Cross," is on the press.

The rank and file of the S. P. are at sixes and sevens—don't know where they are at. The address by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. will help put them straight. Send twenty-five cents and get ten copies, placing them where they will do the most good.

SECTION NEW YORK'S PICNIC COMMITTEES.

The Conference called by the Entertainment Committee, Section New York, met on Wednesday, June 16th, at 28 City Hall Place. Gollerstepper acted as chairman. Arrangements were completed and committees were elected for the picnic and summernight's festival to be held on July 4th at Ulmer Park (athletic field).

Committees were elected as follows: On Refreshments, Leon Pilout, chairman; Herman Zahler, Morris Friedman, E. Steron, Wm. Walters. On games, Wm. Dittman, D. Simpson and A. Orange. On directing visitors to park, B. Ritter, N. Horowitz, Mr. Davidowitz, Thomas Blank. At the Gate, John Mazanek, C. Nylen, Sig. Friedman, Benjamin Klawansky, cashiers; Florian Machauer, A. Kaufman, Sam Moskowitz. Bazaar, Miss Julia Katz and assistants. Floor manager, C. E. Nylen.

Cashiers, doormen and the Bar Committee should report for duty at 12 noon. Flower sellers at 1 p. m.

Attention is called to the fact that Ulmer Park is divided into four parts, and that some affair is held at each part. Our picnic will be on the athletic field. Visitors desiring to take an outing on the Fourth of July will find the gates of the park open at 10 a. m. Dancing is to start at 2:30 p. m.

A. Orange,
Secy.

CHICAGO READERS AND SYMPATHIZERS ATTENTION!

A grand basket picnic under the auspices of the 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on July 4, at Sheiner's Grove, 3200 N. 40th avenue, Chicago. All northbound surface cars transfer to Elston avenue cars, thence take 40th avenue cars to grove. Gates open at 9 p. m. Admission to park free.

Bring your friends and families and have the time of your life.

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P. CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania will hold its regular State convention on SUNDAY, July 18th, at 2308 Lebanon street, Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.

Sympathizers and readers of the Party Press are welcome. Other Party organs please copy.

L. M. Barhydt, State Secretary,
245 7th Ave., West Homestead, Pa.

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WITH
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 Tablets 25¢
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Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

THE SUB-GETTING CONTEST.

The following states are pitted against each other in a two weeks' contest in getting subs for the Daily and Weekly People and selling Labor News literature:

June 27 to July 10, Washington and New Jersey.

July 4 to July 17, Massachusetts and Illinois.

Further contestants will be announced in due time.

Republic Iron to Fight Union.

Pittsburg, June 28.—The Republic Iron & Steel Co. posted notices at all its large mills that after midnight, June 30, all its mills will be open shops and that it will not deal again with the Amalgamated Association. This is taken to mean that the Republic has joined the United States Steel Corporation plants in an effort to put organized labor out of the mills entirely.

Amalgamated officials admit that the move of the Republic has upset their plans for fighting the corporation's move to do away with union labor, for they had been led to expect that the Republic would not make any move until after the fight with the American Steel & Wire Co.'s plants had been settled.

A LODGE FOR LABOR

NEW SWINDLE PLANNED OUT BY LYNN CAPITALISTS.

Civic Federation in Little to Be Formed—Bosses and Workers, Skinners and Skinned, Are to Be Members of New "Fraternal Body"—Death Blow to All Improvements of Labor.

Lynn, Mass., June 28.—In this city, the scene of some of the most bitter struggles in the history of America's industrial development, a new plan has been devised which, if it can be generally forced upon the working class, relieves the employers once and for all of labor disputes, strikes and lockouts.

The plan calls for the organization of a "fraternal" body on the style of Mark Hanna's Civic Federation, in which both the employers and the employes are to be members and the grand lodge of which is to be the supreme tribunal in settling all question of disagreement that may arise between the workmen and the owners of the plants.

For months the shoe manufacturers and the craft union leaders here have given much thought to this plan to hold the workers more thoroughly in subjection. Many meetings have been held and several tentative agreements have been drawn and thrown aside as impracticable.

Forcing Unions Into Shems.

While not all the unions have taken part in the conference, the negotiations have progressed so far that it is alleged that the 30,000 Lynn operatives will be forced into line before very long.

Briefly the plan provides for the formation of a grand lodge to be made up of subordinate bodies composed of manufacturers and the different crafts of the shoe workers.

The lodges are to "take the place" of the labor unions and are to bring all their questions and difficulties to the grand lodge for settlement.

As soon as the establishment of these lodges has made it practicable an accident and life insurance fund is to be formed which shall be contributed to by both the manufacturers and the operatives.

Equal representation in the grand lodge shall be given to the operatives and manufacturers and all matters relating to wages and all other conditions of work are to be settled by the grand lodge.

Rounding Up Scabs in Honolulu.

Honolulu, June 28.—Sugar planters here have learned that 100 Filipino laborers have been rounded up to come to Hawaii to take the places of the striking Japanese laborers. Many more Filipinos will be forced to come, it is reported.

Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival
Under the Auspices of
Section New York County
Socialist Labor Party
To Celebrate the NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the
DAILY PEOPLE
—AT—
ULMER PARK (Athletic Field) Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sunday, July 4, 1909
Commencing at 10 A. M.
TICKETS (Admitting Gent and Lady) 25 CENTS
Extra Ladies' Ticket 15 Cents. Children Admitted Free.
PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

How to reach the Park: From Brooklyn Bridge take Ulmer Park train direct to Park.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC
Given by
Joint Sections S.L.P. of San Francisco
On
MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909
At
HELVETIA GARDEN, 3964 Mission Street.
To Commence at 10 A. M. Prize Bowling, Tombola, Etc.
Take Mission Car and get off St. Mary's Ave.
Admission - - - - - - - - - 25 Cents

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

S. L. P. IN PHILADELPHIA.

Wm. H. Carroll Again Assails Capitalism on City Hall Plaza.

Philadelphia, June 28.—Ignoring for the second consecutive week th modified order of Director Clay against meetings with any political flavor being held on City Hall plaza on Sunday night, W. H. Carroll, representing the Socialist Labor Party, slammed "Boss" McNichol in a speech last night, and said the trusties and supporters of the Republican organization reminded him of a lot of mules.

There were City Hall guards circulating through the crowd that gathered to hear the open-air talk, but they didn't interfere, even when the thrusts at McNichol were made.

"Crooks are placed in charge of our city elections," declared Carroll. "They get command of the voting booths. They stuff ballot-boxes and then the courts dig out the frauds. The only reason the boss himself isn't there doing it is because he's too much of a coward."

He added that McNichol had a lot of mules working on his contracting jobs, and that when night comes they get their oats.

"You men who support the organization are jackasses and he works you; all the oats you get is a chance to clean cuspidors in City Hall or possibly some other insignificant job."

In another corner of the plaza the Single Taxers, who have for twenty-five years been hoding such meetings, were undisturbed in their gathering last night.

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...BY...
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A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be gathered unto the dead things of the past.

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Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel.

"EIN VERLORENER"
(A Ruined Life.)
Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard.)
Price 15 Cents.

Instructive, Interesting, Entertaining, Enlightening.
Real Socialist Literature.

Cleveland Labor News Agency.
1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

Woman and Her Emancipation
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Prize Essay in the International Competition Conducted by the Socialist Women of Greater New York : : : : : : : :
48 Pages, Price 5 Cents.
New York Labor News Co.,
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